

Completely Revised



A Student's Guide
to the AQA GCSE
German
Specifications

2007 onwards



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to the AQA GCSE**

German

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The specification will be published annually on the AQA Website (www.aqa.org.uk). If there are any changes to the specification centres will be notified in print as well as on the Website. In the case of any difference between the printed and the website version of the specification, the version with the highest number, as currently published on the AQA website, is the definitive one.

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Welcome to your help-yourself guide to the AQA GCSE German Specifications

This guide will help you with

- **Vocabulary**

All the vocabulary listed in the specification, plus some extra words, arranged in Themes/Modules and alphabetically. We've given you the meanings too.

- **Language Tasks**

A check-list of what you should be able to do for each Theme/Module, and how - listening, speaking, reading or writing, with room for your own notes.

- **Communication Strategies**

How to work out the answer even if you don't know all the words! Lots of useful hints and tips on how to get by without needing a dictionary.

- **Grammar**

Lots of useful reminders about nouns, verbs, adjectives, prepositions – how to make sentences that make sense.

The contents page will tell you where to find the information you need – the rest is up to you!

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VOCABULARY

All the vocabulary listed in the specification, plus some extra words, arranged in Themes/Modules and alphabetically. We've given you the meanings too.

Vocabulary in the Specification – by Themes/Modules

RUBRICS AND INSTRUCTIONS

Beantworte die Fragen auf Deutsch!
Beschreib...!
Bringe...(z.B. die Bilder)...in die richtige Reihenfolge!

Ergänze die Sätze!
Frag...!
Fülle die Lücken aus!
Fülle die Tabelle aus!
Gib Gründe warum...
Gib zwei Beispiele!
Hör gut zu!
Ist das positiv, negativ oder positiv und negativ?

Lies den Brief!
Lies die Sätze!
Lies den Text!
Mach eine Liste!
Sag...!
Schreib A, B, C oder D!
Schreib die richtige Nummer!
Schreib den richtigen Buchstaben ins Kästchen!
Schreib den richtigen Namen!
Schreib den/einen Artikel auf Deutsch!
Schreib den/einen Brief auf Deutsch!
Schreib die/eine E-Mail auf Deutsch!
Schreib die richtige Antwort!
Schreib die richtigen Buchstaben in die Kästchen!
Schreib eine Liste!
Schreib eine Postkarte!
Schreib einen Satz!
Schreib R (richtig), F (falsch) oder NT (nicht im Text)!

Schreib zwei Dinge!
Unterstreiche die richtige Antwort!
Wähle das passende Bild!
Wähle den passenden Satz!
Wähle die richtige Antwort!
Was ist richtig?
Was passt zusammen?

Welche Sätze sind richtig?
Wer...?

*Answer the questions in German
Describe...
Put (e.g. the pictures) in the correct
order*

*Complete the sentences.
Ask...
Fill in the gaps.
Fill in the table.
Give reasons why...
Give two examples.
Listen carefully.
Is it positive, negative or positive
and negative?*

*Read the letter.
Read the sentences.
Read the text.
Make a list.
Say...
Write A, B, C or D.
Write the correct number.
Write the correct letter in the box.
Write the correct name.
Write the/an article in German.
Write the/a letter in German.
Write the/an e-mail in German.
Write the correct answer.
Write the correct letters in the boxes.
Write a list.
Write a postcard.
Write a sentence.
Write R (true), F (false) or NT (not in
text).*

*Write two things.
Underline the correct answer.
Choose the correct picture.
Choose the correct sentence.
Choose the correct answer.
What is correct?
What matches up?/What goes
together?
Which sentences are correct?
Who?*

GENERAL NOTIONS

1 Existential

(a) Existence, non-existence

es gibt	<i>there is/are</i>
nicht	<i>not</i>
nicht mehr	<i>no more/no longer</i>
nichts	<i>nothing</i>
nie	<i>never</i>
niemand	<i>nobody</i>
sein	<i>to be</i>
sterben	<i>to die</i>
werden	<i>to become</i>

(b) Presence, absence

allein	<i>alone</i>
dort/da	<i>there</i>
fehlen	<i>to be missing</i>
hier	<i>here</i>
ja	<i>yes</i>
jetzt	<i>now</i>
mit + <i>dat</i>	<i>with</i>
nein	<i>no</i>
nicht da sein	<i>not to be present</i>
noch	<i>still</i>
ohne + <i>acc</i>	<i>without</i>
zusammen	<i>together</i>

(c) Availability, non-availability

alles	<i>everything</i>
brauchen	<i>to need</i>
dürfen	<i>to be allowed</i>
erlaubt	<i>permitted</i>
genug haben	<i>to have</i> <i>enough/sufficient</i>
haben	<i>to have</i>
möglich	<i>possible</i>
sonst	<i>otherwise/else</i>
unmöglich	<i>impossible</i>
verboten	<i>forbidden/prohibited</i>
vielleicht	<i>perhaps</i>
wollen	<i>to want to</i>

(d) Occurrence, non-occurrence

bestimmt	<i>certain</i>
bitte	<i>please</i>
gar nicht	<i>not at all</i>
geschehen	<i>to happen</i>

ja	<i>yes</i>
können	<i>to be able to</i>
nein	<i>no</i>
nicht	<i>not</i>
stattfinden	<i>to take place</i>
vielleicht	<i>perhaps</i>
wahrscheinlich	<i>probably</i>
wieder	<i>again</i>
zufällig	<i>by chance</i>

(e) Demonstration

der/die/das andere	<i>the other</i>
dieser	<i>this</i>
jener	<i>that</i>

2 Space

(a) Location

an + <i>acc/dat</i>	<i>at / on</i>
auf + <i>acc/dat</i>	<i>on / onto</i>
auf der anderen Seite	<i>on the other side</i>
aus + <i>dat</i>	<i>out of</i>
außen	<i>outside</i>
außer + <i>dat</i>	<i>out of, except</i>
bei + <i>dat</i>	<i>by, at the house of</i>
bis + <i>acc</i>	<i>until</i>
da	<i>there</i>
dort	<i>there</i>
drüben	<i>over there</i>
durch + <i>acc</i>	<i>through</i>
für + <i>acc</i>	<i>for</i>
entlang + <i>acc/dat</i>	<i>along</i>
gegen + <i>acc</i>	<i>towards/against</i>
gegenüber + <i>dat</i>	<i>opposite</i>
hier	<i>here</i>
hinten	<i>at the back, behind</i>
hinter + <i>acc/dat</i>	<i>behind</i>
in + <i>acc/dat</i>	<i>in/into</i>
innen	<i>inside</i>
links	<i>to the left</i>
mit + <i>dat</i>	<i>with</i>
mitten	<i>in the middle</i>
nach + <i>dat</i>	<i>to, after</i>
neben + <i>acc/dat</i>	<i>next to</i>
der Norden	<i>North</i>
oben	<i>above</i>
ohne + <i>acc</i>	<i>without</i>
der Osten	<i>East</i>
rechts	<i>to the right</i>
seit + <i>dat</i>	<i>since</i>
der Süden	<i>South</i>

über + *acc/dat*
 überall
 um + *acc*
 unten
 unter + *acc/dat*
 von + *dat*
 vor + *acc/dat*
 vorne
 der Westen
 wohnen
 zu + *dat*
 zwischen + *acc/dat*

over/above
everywhere
(a)round
down
under
from
in front of
at the front
West
to live
to
between

zurück
 zurückfahren
 zurückgehen
back
to travel back
to go back

(d) Direction

alle Richtungen
 direkt
 geradeaus
 links
 rechts
all directions
direct
straight ahead
to the left
to the right

(e) Origin

aus/von welcher
 Richtung?
 von + *dat*
 wovon
from which direction?
from
from where

(f) Motion with person or thing

anziehen
 einen Ausflug
 machen
 begleiten
 fahren
 folgen + *dat*
 mitbringen
 mitnehmen
 nehmen
to put on
to go on an outing
to accompany
to travel, go, drive
to follow
to bring (something)
with one
to take (something)
with one
to take

(g) Places

der Berg(-e)
 das Dorf("er)
 der Fluss("e)
 das Gebiet(-e)
 die Gegend(-en)
 die Küste(-n)
 das Land("er)
 die Landschaft(-en)
 der See(-n)
 die See(-n)
 die Stadt("e)
 die Stadtmitte(-n)
 das Tal("er)
 der Vorort(-e)
 das Zentrum(Zentren)
 zu Hause
mountain
village
river
region
landscape, region
coast
country
landscape
lake
sea
town
town centre
valley
suburb
centre
at home

(b) Distance

das Kilometer (-)
 die Meile (-n)
 das Meter (-)
 nächste
 nah
 in der Nähe
 neben + *acc/dat*
 überall
 unterwegs
 weit
 wie weit ist es?
kilometre
mile
metre
next, nearest
near
in the vicinity, near
next to
everywhere
on the way
far
how far is it?

(c) Motion

abfahren
 abholen
 ankommen
 drehen
 fahren
 die Fahrt(-en)
 fallen
 fliegen
 gehen
 her
 hin
 hinausgehen
 hineingehen
 hinuntergehen
 kommen
 laufen
 die Reise(-n)
 steigen
 überqueren
 verlassen
 weggehen
 weiterfahren
to depart
to pick up, collect
to arrive
to turn
to travel
journey
to fall
to fly
to go
towards
away from
to go out
to go in
to go down
to come
to run
journey
to climb
to cross
to leave
to go away
to continue
(on one's way)

(h) Dimensions

breit	<i>wide</i>
dick	<i>fat, thick</i>
dünn	<i>thin</i>
eng	<i>narrow</i>
flach	<i>flat</i>
groß	<i>large</i>
hoch	<i>high</i>
klein	<i>small</i>
kurz	<i>short</i>
lang	<i>long</i>
mittelgroß	<i>medium sized</i>
schmal	<i>narrow</i>
weit	<i>far, wide</i>
das Zentimeter(-)	<i>centimetre</i>

3 Time

(a) Calendar

months:

Januar	<i>January</i>
Februar	<i>February</i>
März	<i>March</i>
April	<i>April</i>
Mai	<i>May</i>
Juni	<i>June</i>
Juli	<i>July</i>
August	<i>August</i>
September	<i>September</i>
Oktober	<i>October</i>
November	<i>November</i>
Dezember	<i>December</i>

days:

Montag	<i>Monday</i>
Dienstag	<i>Tuesday</i>
Mittwoch	<i>Wednesday</i>
Donnerstag	<i>Thursday</i>
Freitag	<i>Friday</i>
Samstag	<i>Saturday</i>
Sonnabend	<i>Saturday</i>
Sonntag	<i>Sunday</i>

seasons:

der Frühling	<i>Spring</i>
der Sommer	<i>Summer</i>
der Herbst	<i>Autumn</i>
der Winter	<i>Winter</i>

die Fastenzeit	<i>Lent</i>
der Feiertag	<i>holiday</i>
die Ferien pl.	<i>holidays</i>
das Jahr(-e)	<i>year</i>
die Jahreszeit(-en)	<i>season</i>
der Monat(-e)	<i>month</i>
das Neujahr	<i>New Year</i>
Ostern	<i>Easter</i>
der Tag(-e)	<i>day</i>
um + acc	<i>at</i>
der Urlaub	<i>holiday</i>
Weihnachten	<i>Christmas</i>
die Woche(-n)	<i>week</i>
das Wochenende(-n)	<i>weekend</i>

(b) Clock

Numbers 1-60

ab + dat	<i>from</i>
früh	<i>early</i>
halb	<i>half</i>
die Minute(-n)	<i>minute</i>
der Mittag	<i>midday, noon</i>
Mitternacht	<i>midnight</i>
nach	<i>past</i>
spät	<i>late</i>
später	<i>later</i>
die Stunde(-n)	<i>hour</i>
um wie viel Uhr?	<i>at what time?</i>
ungefähr	<i>approximately</i>
Viertel	<i>quarter</i>
vor	<i>to/before</i>

(c) Point in time

der Abend(-e)	<i>evening</i>
am nächsten/ folgenden Tag	<i>the next/ following day</i>
der Anfang("e)	<i>beginning, start</i>
der Augenblick(-e)	<i>moment</i>
bald	<i>soon</i>
damals	<i>then, at that time</i>
das Datum	<i>date</i>
das Ende	<i>end</i>
erst	<i>first</i>
früh	<i>early</i>
gestern	<i>yesterday</i>
gleich	<i>same</i>
heute	<i>today</i>
heute Morgen	<i>this morning</i>
heutzutage	<i>nowadays</i>

kürzlich	<i>shortly</i>	nochmal	<i>again</i>
der Moment(-e)	<i>moment</i>	normalerweise	<i>usually</i>
morgen	<i>tomorrow</i>	nur	<i>only</i>
morgens	<i>in the morning</i>	oft	<i>often</i>
der Nachmittag(-e)	<i>afternoon</i>	selten	<i>seldom</i>
die Nacht("e)	<i>night</i>	täglich	<i>daily</i>
neulich	<i>recently</i>	von Zeit zu Zeit	<i>from time to time</i>
sofort	<i>at once</i>	wie bitte?	<i>pardon?</i>
spät	<i>late</i>	wieder	<i>again</i>
übermorgen	<i>day after tomorrow</i>	wiederholen	<i>to repeat</i>
die Uhr(-en)	<i>clock</i>	wie oft?	<i>how often?</i>
unterwegs	<i>on the way</i>		
vor + <i>dat</i>	<i>to, before</i>		
vorgestern	<i>the day before</i>		
	<i>yesterday</i>		
vor kurzem	<i>a short time ago</i>		
während + <i>gen</i>	<i>during</i>		

(d) Length of time

der Abend(-e)	<i>evening</i>
dauern	<i>to last</i>
bis + <i>acc</i>	<i>until</i>
das Jahr(-e)	<i>year</i>
kurz	<i>shortly</i>
lang	<i>long</i>
wie lange?	<i>how long?</i>
die Minute(-n)	<i>minute</i>
der Morgen(-)	<i>morning</i>
der Nachmittag(-e)	<i>afternoon</i>
seit + <i>dat</i>	<i>since</i>
die Sekunde(-n)	<i>second</i>
die Stunde(-n)	<i>hour</i>
der Tag(-e)	<i>day</i>
der Vormittag	<i>morning</i>
die Weile	<i>while</i>
die Woche(-n)	<i>week</i>
das Wochenende(-n)	<i>weekend</i>
die Zeit	<i>time</i>

(e) Frequency

alle X Minuten	<i>every X minutes</i>
erst	<i>first</i>
gewöhnlich	<i>usually</i>
immer	<i>always</i>
jeden Tag	<i>every day</i>
-mal	<i>- times</i>
manchmal	<i>sometimes</i>
montags etc.	<i>on Mondays etc.</i>
nächst	<i>next</i>
nie	<i>never</i>
noch einmal	<i>once again</i>

(f) Sequence

damals	<i>then, at that time</i>
dann	<i>then</i>
dritte	<i>third</i>
endlich	<i>finally</i>
erste	<i>first</i>
erstens	<i>firstly</i>
der/die/das/letzte	<i>the last</i>
-mal	<i>-times</i>
das Mal	<i>time</i>
nach + <i>dat</i>	<i>after</i>
nachher	<i>afterwards</i>
seit + <i>dat</i>	<i>since</i>
später	<i>later</i>
und	<i>and</i>
vorher	<i>beforehand</i>
zweite	<i>second</i>

(g) Imminence

am Montag etc	<i>on Monday etc</i>
bald	<i>soon</i>
bis bald	<i>see you later</i>
bis morgen	<i>until tomorrow</i>
diesmal	<i>this time</i>
im Voraus	<i>in advance</i>
noch nicht	<i>not yet</i>
plötzlich	<i>suddenly</i>
sofort	<i>at once</i>
vor kurzer Zeit	<i>a short time ago</i>
ziemlich	<i>quite</i>
zu spät	<i>too late</i>

(h) Rapidity

X Kilometer pro Stunde	<i>X Kilometres per hour</i>
langsam	<i>slowly</i>
mit Vollgas	<i>at full throttle</i>
plötzlich	<i>suddenly</i>
schnell	<i>quickly</i>

(i) Contemporaneousness

gerade	<i>just now</i>
gleich	<i>immediately</i>
jetzt	<i>now</i>
nun	<i>now</i>
schon	<i>already</i>
sofort	<i>at once</i>
während + gen	<i>during</i>
zur gleichen Zeit	<i>at the same time</i>

(j) Begin, continue and end

der Anfang("e)	<i>beginning, start</i>
anfangen	<i>to begin</i>
anhalten	<i>to stop</i>
beenden	<i>to end, finish</i>
der Beginn	<i>beginning</i>
beginnen	<i>to begin</i>
das Ende	<i>end</i>
enden	<i>to end</i>
endlich	<i>finally</i>
fortführen	<i>continue, carry on</i>
nicht mehr	<i>no more</i>
schließen	<i>to close</i>
sich verabschieden	<i>to say goodbye</i>
weitermachen	<i>to continue</i>
zu Ende	<i>finished</i>
zumachen	<i>to close</i>
zurück	<i>back</i>

(k) Change and permanence

bleiben	<i>to stay</i>
immer noch	<i>still</i>
wechseln	<i>to change</i>
werden	<i>to become</i>

4 Qualities and Characteristics

(a) Size

dick	<i>fat</i>
------	------------

dünn	<i>thin</i>
groß	<i>large, tall</i>
die Größe(-n)	<i>size, height</i>
das Kilo(-s)	<i>kilo</i>
das Kilometer(-)	<i>kilometre</i>
klein	<i>small</i>
messen	<i>to measure</i>
das Meter(-)	<i>metre</i>
mittelgroß	<i>medium sized</i>
schlank	<i>slim</i>
wie?	<i>how?</i>
wiegen	<i>to weigh</i>
wie viel?	<i>how much?</i>
das Zentimeter(-)	<i>centimetre</i>

(b) Age

alt	<i>old</i>
das Alter	<i>age</i>
älter	<i>older</i>
ehemalig	<i>former</i>
der Erwachsene(-n)	<i>grown-up, adult</i>
früher	<i>earlier</i>
geboren am....	<i>born on.....</i>
das Jahr(-e)	<i>year</i>
jung	<i>young</i>
der Junge(-n)	<i>boy</i>
jünger	<i>younger</i>
das Kind(-er)	<i>child</i>
lebendig	<i>lively, living</i>
modern	<i>modern</i>
neu	<i>new</i>

(c) Appearance

aussehen	<i>to look, appear</i>
erscheinen	<i>to appear, seem</i>
fest	<i>solid, firm</i>
frisch	<i>fresh</i>
genau	<i>exact</i>
hart	<i>hard</i>
hässlich	<i>ugly</i>
hübsch	<i>pretty</i>
leer	<i>empty</i>
nett	<i>nice</i>
ordentlich	<i>tidy</i>
sauber	<i>clean</i>
schmutzig	<i>dirty</i>
schön	<i>beautiful, pretty</i>
schwer	<i>heavy</i>
stark	<i>strong</i>
streng	<i>strict, severe</i>
trocken	<i>dry</i>

(d) Quantity

all	<i>all</i>
alles	<i>everything</i>
beide	<i>both</i>
bisschen, ein	<i>a bit, a little</i>
die Dose(-n)	<i>tin</i>
das Dutzend	<i>dozen</i>
ein/eine/ein	<i>a, an</i>
einige	<i>some</i>
ein paar	<i>a few</i>
ein Paar	<i>a pair</i>
einzel	<i>individual</i>
etwas	<i>something</i>
fast	<i>almost</i>
die Flasche(-n)	<i>bottle</i>
genug	<i>enough</i>
das Glas("er)	<i>glass</i>
das Gramm	<i>gram</i>
jeder	<i>every</i>
der Karton(s)	<i>carton</i>
das Kilo(-s)	<i>kilo</i>
der/das Liter(-)	<i>litre</i>
mehr	<i>more</i>
mehrere	<i>several</i>
eine Menge	<i>a quantity</i>
mindestens	<i>at least</i>
nicht mehr	<i>no longer</i>
nichts	<i>nothing</i>
noch	<i>still</i>
nur	<i>only</i>
das Paket(-e)	<i>packet</i>
das Pfund(-e)	<i>pound</i>
pro	<i>per</i>
die Schachtel(-n)	<i>box</i>
die Scheibe(-n)	<i>slice</i>
sehr	<i>very</i>
selten	<i>seldom</i>
das Stück("e)	<i>piece</i>
das Stückchen(-)	<i>little piece</i>
die Tüte(-n)	<i>bag</i>
viel/viele	<i>much/many</i>
voll	<i>full</i>
welcher	<i>which</i>
wenig	<i>little/few</i>
zu viel	<i>too much</i>

(e) Shape

der Kreis(-e)	<i>circle</i>
das Quadrat(-e)	<i>square</i>

(f) Temperature

der Grad(-e)	<i>degree</i>
heiß	<i>hot</i>
kalt	<i>cold</i>
das Klima	<i>climate</i>
kühl	<i>cool</i>
die Temperatur	<i>temperature</i>
warm	<i>warm</i>

(g) Quality

amüsant	<i>amusing</i>
angenehm	<i>pleasant</i>
ausgezeichnet	<i>excellent</i>
ausreichend	<i>adequate</i>
bequem	<i>comfortable</i>
berühmt	<i>famous</i>
besser	<i>better</i>
am besten	<i>best of all</i>
einfach	<i>simple</i>
enorm	<i>enormous</i>
fantastisch	<i>fantastic</i>
freundlich	<i>friendly</i>
frisch	<i>fresh</i>
froh	<i>happy, cheerful</i>
furchtbar	<i>terrible</i>
gefährlich	<i>dangerous</i>
geschwätzig	<i>talkative</i>
gut	<i>good</i>
herrlich	<i>marvellous</i>
hervorragend	<i>outstanding</i>
klasse	<i>great, marvellous</i>
klug	<i>clever</i>
komisch	<i>funny</i>
kompliziert	<i>complicated</i>
leicht	<i>easy, light</i>
lustig	<i>funny</i>
mies	<i>rotten</i>
mühsam	<i>laborious</i>
nett	<i>nice</i>
nützlich	<i>useful</i>
nutzlos	<i>useless</i>
praktisch	<i>practical</i>
prima	<i>great, fantastic</i>
schlecht	<i>bad</i>
schlimm	<i>bad</i>
schrecklich	<i>terrible</i>
schwach	<i>weak</i>
Spaß	<i>fun</i>
Spitze	<i>first class, great</i>
toll	<i>great</i>
total	<i>total</i>

typisch	<i>typical</i>
wichtig	<i>important</i>
witzig	<i>funny</i>
wunderbar	<i>wonderful</i>
(h) Access	
aufmachen	<i>to open</i>
aufschliessen	<i>to unlock</i>
besetzt	<i>occupied</i>
fertig	<i>ready, finished</i>
frei	<i>free</i>
geschlossen	<i>closed</i>
verboten	<i>forbidden, prohibited</i>
völlig	<i>completely</i>

(i) Value

das Angebot(-e)	<i>offer</i>
arm	<i>poor</i>
ausverkauft	<i>sold out</i>
gut/schlecht bezahlt	<i>well/badly paid</i>
billig	<i>cheap</i>
der Euro(-)	<i>Euro</i>
der Franken(-)	<i>Swiss franc</i>
frei	<i>free</i>
das Gehalt("er)	<i>salary</i>
das Geld(-er)	<i>money</i>
herabgesetzt	<i>reduced</i>
der Lohn("e)	<i>salary</i>
nichts	<i>nothing</i>
das Pfund	<i>pound</i>
der Preis(-e)	<i>price</i>
preiswert	<i>good value</i>
der Rappen	<i>Swiss centime</i>
reich	<i>rich</i>
der Schein(-e)	<i>bank note</i>
das Stück(-e)	<i>piece, coin</i>
das Taschengeld	<i>pocket money</i>
teuer	<i>expensive</i>
wert	<i>worth</i>

(j) Correctness

aus diesem Grund	<i>for this reason</i>
falsch	<i>false, wrong</i>
der Fehler(-)	<i>mistake</i>
genau	<i>exact</i>
gerecht	<i>just</i>
in Ordnung	<i>all right, ok</i>
korrigieren	<i>to correct</i>
möglich	<i>possible</i>
nötig	<i>necessary, needed</i>
notwendig	<i>necessary</i>

O.K.	<i>OK</i>
perfekt	<i>perfect</i>
die Pflicht(-en)	<i>duty</i>
richtig	<i>right, correct, true</i>
schlecht	<i>bad</i>
schlimm	<i>bad</i>
unbedingt	<i>absolutely</i>
ungerecht	<i>unjust, unfair</i>

(k) Nationality

<i>Nationalities:</i>	
amerikanisch	<i>American</i>
der Amerikaner(-)	<i>American man</i>
die Amerikanerin(-nen)	<i>American woman</i>
belgisch	<i>Belgium</i>
der Belgier(-)	<i>Belgian man</i>
die Belgierin(-nen)	<i>Belgian woman</i>
britisch	<i>British</i>
der Brite (-n)	<i>British man</i>
die Britin(-nen)	<i>British woman</i>
deutsch	<i>German</i>
der Deutsche(-n)	<i>German man</i>
die Deutsche(-n)	<i>German woman</i>
englisch	<i>English</i>
der Engländer(-)	<i>English man</i>
die Engländerin(-nen)	<i>English woman</i>
französisch	<i>French</i>
der Franzose(-n)	<i>French man</i>
die Französin(-nen)	<i>French woman</i>
griechisch	<i>Greek</i>
der Grieche(-n)	<i>Greek man</i>
die Griechin(-nen)	<i>Greek woman</i>
holländisch	<i>Dutch</i>
der Holländer(-)	<i>Dutch man</i>
die Holländerin(-nen)	<i>Dutch woman</i>
irisch	<i>Irish</i>
der Ire(-n)	<i>Irish man</i>
die Irin(-nen)	<i>Irish woman</i>
italienisch	<i>Italian</i>
der Italiener(-)	<i>Italian man</i>
die Italienerin(-nen)	<i>Italian woman</i>
das Land("er)	<i>the country</i>
der Niederländer(-)	<i>Dutch man</i>
die Niederländerin (-nen)	<i>Dutch woman</i>
niederländisch	<i>Dutch</i>
österreichisch	<i>Austrian</i>
der Österreicher(-)	<i>Austrian man</i>
die Österreicherin(-nen)	<i>Austrian woman</i>
portugiesisch	<i>Portuguese</i>
der Portugiese(-n)	<i>Portuguese man</i>
die Portugiesin(-nen)	<i>Portuguese woman</i>
schottisch	<i>Scottish</i>

der Schotte(-n)	<i>Scottish man</i>
die Schottin(-nen)	<i>Scottish woman</i>
schweizerisch	<i>Swiss</i>
der Schweizer(-)	<i>Swiss man</i>
die Schweizerin(-nen)	<i>Swiss woman</i>
spanisch	<i>Spanish</i>
der Spanier(-)	<i>Spanish man</i>
die Spanierin(-nen)	<i>Spanish woman</i>
türkisch	<i>Turkish</i>
der Türke(-n)	<i>Turkish man</i>
die Türkin(-nen)	<i>Turkish woman</i>
walisisch	<i>Welsh</i>
der Waliser(-)	<i>Welsh man</i>
die Waliserin(-nen)	<i>Welsh woman</i>

Countries and continents:

Afrika	<i>Africa</i>
das Ausland	<i>abroad</i>
Belgien	<i>Belgium</i>
Deutschland	<i>Germany</i>
England	<i>England</i>
die EU	<i>the E.U.</i>
Europa	<i>Europe</i>
Frankreich	<i>France</i>
Griechenland	<i>Greece</i>
Großbritannien	<i>Great Britain</i>
Irland	<i>Ireland</i>
Italien	<i>Italy</i>
die Niederlande	<i>the Netherlands</i>
Österreich	<i>Austria</i>
Portugal	<i>Portugal</i>
Schottland	<i>Scotland</i>
die Schweiz	<i>Switzerland</i>
Spanien	<i>Spain</i>
die Türkei	<i>Turkey</i>
die USA	<i>USA</i>
Wales	<i>Wales</i>

Geographical locations:

Basel	<i>Basle</i>
Bern	<i>Bern</i>
Bonn	<i>Bonn</i>
der Kanal	<i>English Channel</i>
Köln	<i>Cologne</i>
das Mittelmeer	<i>Mediterranean Sea</i>
München	<i>Munich</i>
die Nordsee	<i>North Sea</i>
die Ostsee	<i>Baltic Sea</i>
der Rhein	<i>Rhine</i>
Salzburg	<i>Salzburg</i>
Wien	<i>Vienna</i>
Zürich	<i>Zurich</i>

(l) Facility

helfen +dat	<i>to help</i>
können	<i>to be able to</i>
leicht	<i>easy</i>
natürlich	<i>naturally</i>
das Problem(-e)	<i>problem</i>
schwer	<i>difficult</i>
die Schwierigkeit(-en)	<i>difficulty</i>
versuchen	<i>to try, attempt</i>

(m) Interest

abhängig	<i>dependent</i>
am liebsten	<i>best of all</i>
beschäftigt	<i>occupied</i>
besonders	<i>especially</i>
bitte	<i>please</i>
bloß	<i>bare, mere</i>
dumm	<i>stupid</i>
einverstanden	<i>agreed</i>
enorm	<i>enormous</i>
Erfolg haben	<i>to be successful</i>
extra	<i>extra</i>
fabelhaft	<i>fantastic</i>
sich freuen	<i>to be happy, pleased</i>
sich fühlen	<i>to feel</i>
es geht	<i>not too bad, I'm alright</i>
gern	<i>gladly</i>
gern geschehen	<i>it is/was a pleasure</i>
gewaltig	<i>huge</i>
großartig	<i>magnificent</i>
gute Idee	<i>good idea</i>
hassen	<i>to hate</i>
heftig	<i>violent</i>
interessant	<i>interesting</i>
das Interesse(-n)	<i>interest</i>
sich interessieren	
für +acc	<i>to be interested in</i>
langweilig	<i>boring</i>
lebendig	<i>lively, brisk</i>
lebhaft	<i>lively, animated</i>
leidenschaftlich	<i>passionate</i>
lieber	<i>rather, prefer</i>
Liebblings...	<i>favourite...</i>
mies	<i>rotten</i>
mit Freude	<i>with joy</i>
mögen	<i>to like</i>
satt haben	<i>to have enough</i>
stimmt	<i>agreed</i>
super	<i>super</i>

(n) Emotion

Angst haben	<i>to be afraid</i>
beschämen	<i>to shame</i>
böse	<i>angry</i>
einsam	<i>lonely</i>
entschuldigen	<i>to excuse</i>
sich entschuldigen	<i>to apologise</i>
erfolgreich	<i>successful</i>
sich freuen	<i>to be pleased</i>
gern haben	<i>to like</i>
glücklich	<i>happy</i>
Gott!	<i>God!</i>
hassen	<i>to hate</i>
schaden	<i>to damage, harm</i>
sich schämen	<i>to be ashamed</i>
schwärmen für	<i>to be mad about</i>
traurig	<i>sad</i>
verflixt	<i>awkward, damned</i>
vorziehen	<i>to prefer</i>
zufrieden	<i>contented</i>

(o) Strength

arm	<i>poor</i>
sich besser fühlen	<i>to feel better</i>
ganz ordentlich	<i>pretty good</i>
gesund	<i>healthy</i>
die Gesundheit	<i>health</i>
in Höchstform	<i>in peak condition</i>
krank	<i>sick, ill</i>
müde	<i>tired</i>
nutzlos	<i>useless</i>
reich	<i>rich</i>
schwach	<i>weak</i>
stark	<i>strong</i>

(p) Materials

aus + <i>dat</i>	<i>made of</i>
die Baumwolle	<i>cotton</i>
das Glas	<i>glass</i>
das Holz	<i>wood</i>
das Leder	<i>leather</i>
das Papier	<i>paper</i>
die Plastik	<i>plastic</i>
die Wolle	<i>wool</i>

(q) Taste and Smell

der Geruch	<i>smell</i>
der Geschmack	<i>taste</i>
köstlich	<i>delicious</i>

lecker	<i>tasty</i>
gut/schlecht riechen	<i>to smell good/bad</i>
das Salz	<i>salt</i>
scharf	<i>sharp, hot (i.e spicy)</i>
schmecken	<i>to taste</i>
süß	<i>sweet</i>
der Zucker	<i>sugar</i>

(r) Colour

blau	<i>blue</i>
blond	<i>blonde</i>
braun	<i>brown</i>
bunt	<i>brightly coloured, colourful</i>
dunkel	<i>dark</i>
die Farbe(-n)	<i>colour</i>
gelb	<i>yellow</i>
grau	<i>grey</i>
grün	<i>green</i>
hell	<i>pale</i>
kastanienbraun	<i>chestnut</i>
lila	<i>lilac</i>
orange	<i>orange</i>
rosa	<i>pink</i>
rot	<i>red</i>
schwarz	<i>black</i>
weiß	<i>white</i>
welche Farbe?	<i>which colour?</i>

(s) Personal Characteristics

aktiv	<i>active</i>
auf die Nerven gehen	<i>to get on one's nerves</i>
ausgleichen	<i>to even out</i>
blöd	<i>stupid</i>
der Blödsinn	<i>rubbish</i>
doof	<i>stupid, dumb</i>
dumm	<i>stupid</i>
faul	<i>lazy</i>
fleißig	<i>hard working</i>
freundlich	<i>friendly</i>
geduldig	<i>patient</i>
gemein	<i>nasty, mean</i>
glücklich	<i>happy</i>
hilfsbereit	<i>helpful</i>
höflich	<i>polite</i>
intelligent	<i>intelligent</i>
klug	<i>clever</i>
komisch	<i>funny</i>
launisch	<i>moody</i>
laut	<i>loud</i>
lebendig	<i>lively</i>

leise	<i>quiet</i>
lieb	<i>nice</i>
lustig	<i>funny</i>
müde	<i>tired</i>
nett	<i>nice</i>
optimistisch	<i>optimistic</i>
die Persönlichkeit	<i>personality</i>
pessimistisch	<i>pessimistic</i>
schüchtern	<i>shy</i>
sportlich	<i>sporty</i>
streng	<i>strict</i>
sympathisch	<i>nice, likeable</i>
unfreundlich	<i>unfriendly</i>
ungeduldig	<i>impatient</i>
unglücklich	<i>unhappy</i>
unhöflich	<i>impolite</i>
unzufrieden	<i>dissatisfied</i>

(t) **Audibility**

hören	<i>to hear</i>
der Lärm	<i>noise</i>
laut	<i>loud</i>
ruhig	<i>quiet, peaceful</i>
still	<i>silent, quiet</i>
die Stille	<i>quiet, silence</i>
wiederholen	<i>to repeat</i>
zuhören	<i>to listen to</i>

(u) **Degree, manner**

am besten	<i>best of all</i>
besser	<i>better</i>
insbesondere	<i>especially,</i> <i>particularly</i>
sicher	<i>safe, certainly</i>
vor allem	<i>above all</i>
wichtig	<i>important</i>
wirklich	<i>really</i>

5 **Mental Notions**

(a) **Senses**

sich ansehen	<i>to look at oneself</i>
berühren	<i>to touch</i>
der Blick(-e)	<i>look, view</i>
hören	<i>to hear</i>
Durst haben	<i>to be thirsty</i>
Hunger haben	<i>to be hungry</i>
noch einmal sehen	<i>to look again</i>
sehen	<i>to look, see</i>

(b) **Communication**

anrufen	<i>to call, telephone</i>
die Antwort(-en)	<i>answer</i>
antworten	<i>to answer</i>
der Brief(-e)	<i>letter</i>
danke	<i>thanks</i>
sich entschuldigen	<i>to apologise</i>
Entschuldigung	<i>excuse, apology</i>
erzählen	<i>to tell</i>
die Frage(-n)	<i>question</i>
fragen	<i>to ask, question</i>
heißen	<i>to be called</i>
lachen	<i>to laugh</i>
sagen	<i>to say, tell</i>
schreiben	<i>to write</i>
schwätzen	<i>to chat</i>
die Sprache(-n)	<i>language</i>
sprechen	<i>to speak, talk</i>
die Stimme(-n)	<i>voice</i>
verstehen	<i>to understand</i>
das Wort("er)	<i>word</i>
zeigen	<i>to show</i>

(c) **Expression**

danken + <i>dat</i>	<i>to thank</i>
gefallen + <i>dat</i>	<i>to like something</i>
hoffen	<i>to hope</i>
leider	<i>unfortunately</i>
wissen	<i>to know</i>
wollen	<i>to want to</i>
sich wünschen	<i>to wish</i>

(d) **Reflection**

denken	<i>to think</i>
sich entscheiden	<i>to decide</i>
sich erinnern	<i>to remember</i>
die Erinnerung(-en)	<i>memory</i>
finden	<i>to find</i>
glauben	<i>to believe</i>
die Idee(-n)	<i>idea</i>
meinen	<i>to think, mean</i>
meiner Meinung nach	<i>in my opinion</i>
die Meinung(-en)	<i>opinion</i>
vergessen	<i>to forget</i>
die Wahl(-en)	<i>choice</i>
wählen	<i>to choose</i>

6 Relations

(a) Logical

aber	<i>but</i>
also	<i>therefore</i>
auch	<i>also</i>
das heißt	<i>that is (to say)</i>
deshalb	<i>for that reason, because of that</i>
einschließlich	<i>including</i>
nicht mehr	<i>no more, no longer</i>
nie	<i>never</i>
während + gen	<i>during</i>
warum	<i>why</i>
wegen + gen	<i>because of</i>
weil	<i>because</i>
wenn	<i>if, when, whenever</i>
wie	<i>how</i>
wo	<i>where</i>

(b) Action

sich amüsieren	<i>to enjoy oneself</i>
arbeiten	<i>to work</i>
aufstehen	<i>to get up</i>
aufwachen	<i>to wake up</i>
bekommen	<i>to get, receive</i>
benutzen	<i>to use</i>
bereiten	<i>to prepare</i>
besuchen	<i>to visit</i>
bezahlen	<i>to pay</i>
einladen	<i>to invite</i>
essen	<i>to eat</i>
fahren	<i>to travel, go, drive</i>
fehlen	<i>to be missing, lack</i>
finden	<i>to find</i>
geben	<i>to give</i>
gehen	<i>to go</i>
ins Bett gehen	<i>to go to bed</i>
gewinnen	<i>to win</i>
kaufen	<i>to buy</i>
lernen	<i>to learn</i>
lesen	<i>to read</i>
machen	<i>to make, do</i>
nehmen	<i>to take</i>
passieren	<i>to happen, to take place</i>
rauchen	<i>to smoke</i>
reisen	<i>to travel</i>
reservieren	<i>to reserve</i>
schicken	<i>to send</i>
schieben	<i>to push</i>

schlafen	<i>to sleep</i>
schwimmen	<i>to swim</i>
sitzen	<i>to sit</i>
spazieren gehen	<i>to go for a walk</i>
spielen	<i>to play</i>
stehen bleiben	<i>to stop, to come to a halt</i>
suchen	<i>to look for</i>
tanzen	<i>to dance</i>
tragen	<i>to carry, to wear</i>
treffen	<i>to meet</i>
trinken	<i>to drink</i>
tun	<i>to do</i>
unterschreiben	<i>to sign</i>
vergleichen	<i>to compare</i>
verkaufen	<i>to sell</i>
verlieren	<i>to lose</i>
vorbereiten	<i>to prepare</i>
sich waschen	<i>to wash oneself</i>
Zeit verbringen	<i>to spend time</i>
ziehen	<i>to pull</i>

(c) Question words

bitte?	<i>pardon? please?</i>
wann?	<i>when?</i>
warum?	<i>why?</i>
was?	<i>what?</i>
was für?	<i>what sort of?, what kind of?</i>
welcher...?	<i>which?</i>
wer?	<i>who?</i>
wie?	<i>how?</i>
wie bitte?	<i>pardon?</i>
wie viel?	<i>how much?</i>
wie viele?	<i>how many?</i>
wo?	<i>where?</i>
woher?	<i>where from?</i>
wohin?	<i>where to?</i>

(d) Indefinites

aber	<i>but</i>
die Art(-en)	<i>sort, kind</i>
besonders	<i>especially</i>
doch	<i>but</i>
es gibt	<i>there is/are</i>
etwa	<i>about, approximately</i>
etwas/irgendetwas	<i>something</i>
jemand/ irgendjemand	<i>someone, somebody</i>
die Leute (pl.)	<i>people</i>
man	<i>one</i>
nichts	<i>nothing</i>

niemand	<i>nobody</i>
null	<i>nought</i>
oder	<i>or</i>
sehr	<i>very</i>
selbst	<i>self</i>
so	<i>so</i>
sogar	<i>even</i>
die Sorte(-n)	<i>sort</i>
und	<i>and</i>
ungefähr	<i>approximately</i>
wirklich	<i>really</i>
ziemlich	<i>quite, fairly</i>

(e) Referring to the future

für	<i>for</i>
gehen + <i>infinitive</i>	<i>to go</i>
hoffen	<i>to hope</i>
hoffentlich	<i>hopefully</i>
ich möchte + <i>infinitive</i>	<i>I would like</i>
in der Zukunft	<i>in the future</i>
nächste...	<i>next...</i>
wollen	<i>to want to</i>

Present tense + future time reference
+ 3c General Notions

(f) Referring to the present

Present tense
+ 3c General Notions

(g) Referring to the past

ein Jahr früher	<i>a year earlier</i>
es gab	<i>there was / were</i>
es war	<i>it was</i>
letzten Samstag	<i>last Saturday</i>
schon	<i>already</i>
am vorigen/ vorhergehenden Samstag	<i>the previous Saturday</i>
seit + <i>dat</i>	<i>since</i>
in der Vergangenheit	<i>in the past</i>
vor X Jahren	<i>X years ago</i>

+ Past tenses
+ 3c General Notions

(h) Ownership

besitzen	<i>to own, possess</i>
eigen	<i>own</i>
es gehört	<i>it belongs to</i>
haben	<i>to have</i>

(i) Similarity and difference

also	<i>therefore</i>
anders	<i>different</i>
anders als	<i>different from</i>
auch	<i>also</i>
außerdem	<i>as well as, besides</i>
fast	<i>almost</i>
ganz	<i>quite</i>
das Gegenteil	<i>opposite</i>
getrennt	<i>separated</i>
der/die/das gleiche	<i>the same</i>
mehr als	<i>more than</i>
der Nachteil(-e)	<i>disadvantage</i>
der Unterschied	<i>difference</i>
vor / gegen sein	<i>to be for/against</i>
der Vorteil(-e)	<i>advantage</i>
wenn nicht	<i>if not</i>
zur gleichen Zeit	<i>at the same time</i>

+ regular comparatives

7 Abbreviations

d.h. (das heißt)	<i>i.e.</i>
gem. (gemischt)	<i>mixed</i>
usw. (und so weiter)	<i>etc.</i>
z.B. (zum Beispiel)	<i>e.g.</i>

Numbers

1-1000 + million

+ possessive adjectives and pronouns

THEME/MODULE 1 MY WORLD

1A Self, Family and Friends

das Alter	<i>age</i>	der Familienname (-n)	<i>surname, family name</i>
der/die Angestellte(-n)	<i>employee</i>	das Fleisch	<i>meat</i>
die Arbeit(-en)	<i>work</i>	der Fleischer(-)/ die Fleischerin(-nen)	<i>butcher</i>
arbeiten	<i>to work</i>	die Frau(-en)	<i>woman</i>
arbeitslos	<i>unemployed</i>	der Freund(-e)/ die Freundin(-nen)	<i>friend</i>
der Arzt("e)/die Ärztin(-nen)	<i>doctor</i>	die Freundschaft	<i>friendship</i>
auf Wiederhören!	<i>goodbye! (on the telephone)</i>	der Gast("e)	<i>guest</i>
auf Wiedersehen!	<i>goodbye!</i>	die Gastfreundschaft	<i>hospitality</i>
das Auge(-n)	<i>eye</i>	geboren	<i>born</i>
aussehen	<i>to look</i>	die Geburt	<i>birth</i>
das Baby(-s)	<i>baby</i>	der Geburtstag(-e)	<i>birthday</i>
der Bäcker(-)/ die Bäckerin(-nen)	<i>baker</i>	geschieden	<i>divorced</i>
der Bart("e)	<i>beard</i>	die Geschwister pl.	<i>brothers & sisters</i>
der Bauer(-n)/ die Bäuerin(-nen)	<i>farmer</i>	getrennt	<i>separated</i>
der Beamte(-n)/ die Beamtin(-nen)	<i>official</i>	das Glück	<i>luck</i>
der Beruf(-e)	<i>job, occupation</i>	glücklich	<i>happy</i>
der Besitzer(-)/ die Besitzerin(nen)	<i>owner</i>	die Großeltern pl.	<i>grandparents</i>
bestimmt	<i>particular, certain</i>	die Großmutter(")	<i>grandmother</i>
besuchen	<i>to visit</i>	der Großvater(")	<i>grandfather</i>
bleiben	<i>to stay</i>	Grüß Gott!	<i>hello!</i>
der Brieffreund(-e)/ die Brieffreundin(-nen)	<i>penfriend</i>	Guten Abend	<i>good evening</i>
der Briefträger(-)/ die Briefträgerin(-nen)	<i>postman/woman</i>	Guten Tag	<i>hello</i>
die Brille(-n)	<i>glasses</i>	das Haar(-e)	<i>hair</i>
der Bruder(")	<i>brother</i>	der Halbbruder(")	<i>half brother</i>
buchstabieren	<i>to spell</i>	die Halbschwester(-n)	<i>half sister</i>
das Büro(-s)	<i>office</i>	Hallo	<i>Hello/hallo</i>
der Cousin(-s)/ die Cousine(-n)	<i>cousin</i>	der Hamster(-)	<i>hamster</i>
die Dame(-n)	<i>lady</i>	die Hausfrau(-en)	<i>housewife</i>
danke	<i>thanks</i>	der Hausmann(=er)	<i>househusband</i>
danken + <i>dat</i>	<i>to thank</i>	die Hausnummer(-n)	<i>house number</i>
der Direktor(-en)/ die Direktorin(-nen)	<i>director</i>	das Haustier(-e)	<i>pet</i>
die Einladung(-en)	<i>invitation</i>	hereinkommen	<i>to come in</i>
das Einzelkind(-er)	<i>only child</i>	der Herr	<i>gentleman</i>
die Eltern pl.	<i>parents</i>	herzlich	<i>warm, sincere</i>
der/die Erwachsene(-n)	<i>grown-up, adult</i>	der Hund(-e)	<i>dog</i>
der Fahrer(-)/ die Fahrerin (-nen)	<i>driver</i>	das Jahr(-e)	<i>year</i>
die Familie	<i>family</i>	der Junge(-n)	<i>boy</i>
der/die Familienangehörige	<i>family member</i>	das Kaninchen(-)	<i>rabbit</i>
		der Kassierer(-) / die KassiererIn(-nen)	<i>cashier</i>
		die Katze(-n)	<i>cat</i>
		der Kaufmann("er) / die Kauffrau(-en)	<i>businessman/ woman</i>
		der Kellner(-) / die Kellnerin(-nen)	<i>waiter/waitress</i>
		kennen	<i>to know</i>
		das Kind(-er)	<i>child</i>
		der Krankenpfleger(-)/ die Krankenpflegerin(-nen)/ die Krankenschwester (-n)	<i>nurse</i>

die Kusine(-n)	<i>cousin</i>	der Vetter(n)	<i>cousin</i>
ledig	<i>single</i>	der Vogel(")	<i>bird</i>
der Lehrer(-) / die Lehrerin(-nen)	<i>teacher</i>	der Vorname(-n)	<i>first/Christian name</i>
das Mädchen(-)	<i>girl</i>	vorstellen	<i>to introduce</i>
der Mann("er)	<i>man</i>	der Wellensittich(-e)	<i>budgerigar</i>
die Maus("e)	<i>mouse</i>	wie geht's?	<i>how are you?</i>
der Mechaniker(-)/ die Mechanikerin(-nen)	<i>mechanic</i>	willkommen heißen	<i>to welcome</i>
das Meerschweinchen(-)	<i>guinea pig</i>	wohnen	<i>to live</i>
der Metzger(-)/ die Metzgerin(-nen)	<i>butcher</i>	der Wohnort(-e)	<i>place of residence</i>
die Mutter(")	<i>mother</i>	der Zahnarzt("e)/ die Zahnärztin(-nen)	<i>dentist</i>
Mutti	<i>mum</i>	der Zwilling(-e)	<i>twin</i>
die Nacht("e)	<i>night</i>	1B Interests and Hobbies	
der Name(-n)	<i>name</i>	angeln	<i>to fish</i>
die Nase(-n)	<i>nose</i>	ausgehen	<i>to go out</i>
die Oma(-s)	<i>gran(ny)</i>	das Badminton	<i>badminton</i>
Omi	<i>gran</i>	der Basketball	<i>basketball</i>
der Onkel(-)	<i>uncle</i>	der Besuch(-e)	<i>visit</i>
der Opa(-s)	<i>granddad</i>	besuchen	<i>to visit</i>
Opi	<i>grandpa</i>	die Briefmarke(-n)	<i>stamp</i>
das Pferd(-e)	<i>horse</i>	das Buch("er)	<i>book</i>
der Polizist(-en) / die Polizistin(-nen)	<i>policeman/ woman</i>	die CD(-s)	<i>CD</i>
der Schnurrbart("e)	<i>moustache</i>	der CD-Spieler(-)	<i>CD player</i>
der Schwager(♂) / die Schwägerin(-nen)	<i>brother/sister-in- law</i>	der Computer(-)	<i>computer</i>
die Schwester(-n)	<i>sister</i>	die Disko(-s)	<i>disco</i>
die Schwiegermutter(")	<i>mother-in-law</i>	das Endspiel	<i>final</i>
der Schwiegervater(")	<i>father-in-law</i>	der Fan(-s)	<i>fan</i>
die Sekretärin(-nen)	<i>secretary</i>	fernsehen	<i>to watch TV</i>
Servus!	<i>Hello! / Bye!</i>	der Film(-e)	<i>film</i>
sich setzen	<i>to sit down</i>	das Fitnesszentrum (-zentren)	<i>fitness centre</i>
der Sohn("e)	<i>son</i>	das Foto(-s)	<i>photo</i>
die Staatsangehörig- keit(-en)	<i>nationality</i>	der Fotoapparat(-e)	<i>camera</i>
die Stadt("e)	<i>town</i>	fotografieren	<i>to take a photo</i>
die Stewardess(-en)	<i>stewardess</i>	das Freibad("er)	<i>open air swimming pool</i>
Stief..... (e.g. Stiefvater)	<i>step.... stepfather)</i>	die Freizeit	<i>free time</i>
die Straße(-n)	<i>street</i>	der Freund(-e)/ die Freundin(-nen)	<i>friend</i>
der Streit(-e)	<i>argument</i>	der Fußball	<i>football</i>
streiten	<i>to argue</i>	gewinnen	<i>to win</i>
die Tante(-n)	<i>aunt</i>	die Gruppe(-n)	<i>group</i>
das Tier(-e)	<i>animal</i>	die Gymnastik	<i>physical exercise, gymnastics</i>
die Tochter(")	<i>daughter</i>	das Hallenbad("er)	<i>indoor swimming pool</i>
Tschüs	<i>Bye</i>	das Hobby(-s)	<i>hobby</i>
der Vater(")	<i>father</i>	das Hockey	<i>hockey</i>
Vati	<i>dad</i>	das Instrument(-e)	<i>instrument</i>
verheiratet	<i>married</i>	der Jugendklub(-s)	<i>youth club</i>
der Verkäufer(-)/ die Verkäuferin(-nen)	<i>sales assistant</i>		

die Karte(-n)	<i>card</i>	die Autobahn(-en)	<i>motorway</i>
die Kassette(-n)	<i>cassette</i>	das Bad("er)	<i>bath</i>
kegeln	<i>to bowl</i>	das Badezimmer(-)	<i>bathroom</i>
das Kino(-s)	<i>cinema</i>	der Bahnhof("e)	<i>railway station</i>
das Klavier(-e)	<i>piano</i>	der Balkon(-e)	<i>balcony</i>
das Konzert(-e)	<i>concert</i>	der Baum("e)	<i>tree</i>
lesen	<i>to read</i>	der Berg(-e)	<i>mountain</i>
die Mannschaft(-en)	<i>team</i>	das Bett(-en)	<i>bed</i>
das Mitglied	<i>member</i>	der Blitz	<i>lightning</i>
mitkommen	<i>to come too/as well</i>	blitzen	<i>to flash with lightning</i>
die Musik	<i>music</i>		
der Park(-s)	<i>park</i>	die Blume(-n)	<i>flower</i>
das Pferd(-e)	<i>horse</i>	die Brücke(-n)	<i>bridge</i>
programmieren	<i>to programme</i>	der Bungalow(-s)	<i>bungalow</i>
Rad fahren	<i>to cycle</i>	die Burg(-en)	<i>castle</i>
reiten	<i>to ride (a horse)</i>	der Bus(-se)	<i>bus</i>
der Rollschuh(-e)	<i>roller skate</i>	der Busbahnhof("e)	<i>bus station</i>
das Rugby	<i>rugby</i>	das Denkmal("er)	<i>monument</i>
sammeln	<i>to collect</i>	der Dom(-e)	<i>cathedral</i>
Schlittschuh laufen	<i>to skate</i>	der Donner	<i>thunder</i>
das Schwimmbad("er)	<i>swimming pool</i>	donnern	<i>to thunder</i>
schwimmen	<i>to swim</i>	das Doppelhaus("er)	<i>semi detached</i>
segeln	<i>to sail</i>	das Dorf("er)	<i>village</i>
ski fahren	<i>to ski</i>	die Dusche(-n)	<i>shower</i>
spazieren gehen	<i>to go for a walk</i>	die Ecke(-n)	<i>corner</i>
das Spiel(-e)	<i>game, play</i>	das Einfamilienhaus("er)	<i>detached house</i>
spielen	<i>to play</i>	der Einwohner(-)	<i>inhabitant</i>
der Spielplatz("e)	<i>playground</i>	das Einzelhaus("er)	<i>detached house</i>
der Sport	<i>sport</i>	das Erdgeschoss(-e)	<i>ground floor</i>
das Stadion(Stadien)	<i>stadium</i>	das Esszimmer(-)	<i>dining room</i>
die Stadt("e)	<i>town</i>	die Fachhochschule(-n)	<i>college (for specialist subjects)</i>
tanzen	<i>to dance</i>		
das Tennis	<i>tennis</i>	die Fahrkarte(-n)	<i>ticket</i>
das Theater(-)	<i>theatre</i>	das Fahrrad("er)	<i>bicycle</i>
das Tischtennis	<i>table tennis</i>	der Fahrschein(-e)	<i>ticket</i>
trainieren	<i>to train</i>	das Feld(-er)	<i>field</i>
treffen	<i>to meet</i>	das Fenster(-)	<i>window</i>
(Sport) treiben	<i>to do, to go in for (Sport)</i>	der Fernseher(-)	<i>TV</i>
		der Flur(-e)	<i>corridor</i>
üben	<i>to practise</i>	der Fluss("e)	<i>river</i>
der Verein(-e)	<i>club</i>	frieren	<i>to freeze</i>
das Videospiel(-e)	<i>video game</i>	der Frost	<i>frost</i>
der Volleyball	<i>volleyball</i>	zu Fuß	<i>on foot</i>
der Walkman	<i>walkman</i>	die Fußgängerzone(-n)	<i>pedestrian precinct</i>
der Wettbewerb(-e)	<i>competition</i>		
das Wochenende(-n)	<i>weekend</i>	die Garage(-n)	<i>garage</i>
die Zeitschrift(-en)	<i>magazine</i>	der Garten(")	<i>garden</i>
		das Gebäude(-)	<i>building</i>
1C Home and Local Environment		die Gegend(-en)	<i>region, landscape</i>
		das Geschäft(-e)	<i>shop</i>
die Adresse(-n)	<i>address</i>	geschlossen	<i>closed</i>
die Aussicht(-en)	<i>view</i>	das Gewitter	<i>storm</i>
das Auto(-s)	<i>car</i>	die Grundschule(-n)	<i>primary school</i>

der Hafen(")	<i>harbour</i>	der Regen	<i>rain</i>
die Haltestelle(-n)	<i>bus/tram stop</i>	regnen	<i>to rain</i>
das Handy(-s)	<i>mobile phone</i>	das Reihenhaus("er)	<i>terraced house</i>
der Hauptbahnhof("e)	<i>main railway station</i>	die Reise(-n)	<i>journey</i>
die Hauptstraße(-n)	<i>main street</i>	das Schlafzimmer(-)	<i>bedroom</i>
die Hauptverkehrszeit(-en)	<i>rush hour</i>	das Schaf(-e)	<i>sheep</i>
das Haus("er)	<i>house</i>	der Schauer(-)	<i>shower (of rain)</i>
der Herd(-e)	<i>cooker</i>	das Schloss("er)	<i>castle, palace</i>
historisch	<i>historic</i>	der Schnee	<i>snow</i>
die Industrie(-n)	<i>industry</i>	schneien	<i>to snow</i>
der Keller(-)	<i>cellar</i>	die Schule(-n)	<i>school</i>
der Kellner(-) /	<i>waiter/waitress</i>	sehenswert	<i>worth seeing</i>
die Kellnerin(-nen)		die Sehenswürdigkeit(-en)	<i>sights</i>
der Kindergarten	<i>nursery school</i>	der Sessel(-)	<i>easy chair</i>
die Kirche(-n)	<i>church</i>	das Sofa(-s)	<i>sofa, settee</i>
der Kleiderschrank("e)	<i>wardrobe</i>	die Sonne	<i>sun</i>
das Krankenhaus("er)	<i>hospital</i>	sonnig	<i>sunny</i>
die Kreuzung(-en)	<i>crossroads,</i>	der Spiegel(-)	<i>mirror</i>
	<i>crossing</i>	die Spülmaschine(-n)	<i>dishwasher</i>
die Küche(-n)	<i>kitchen</i>	die Stadtmitte(-n)	<i>town centre</i>
die Kuh("e)	<i>cow</i>	der Stadtplan("e)	<i>town plan</i>
der Kühlschrank("e)	<i>fridge</i>	der Stadtrand("er)	<i>outskirts</i>
die Küste(-n)	<i>coast</i>	die Stereoanlage(-n)	<i>stereo system</i>
der Laden(")	<i>shop</i>	der Strand("e)	<i>beach</i>
die Lampe(-n)	<i>lamp</i>	der Stuhl("e)	<i>chair</i>
die Landschaft(-en)	<i>landscape</i>	der Sturm	<i>storm</i>
die Luft	<i>air</i>	stürmisch	<i>stormy</i>
der Markt("e)	<i>market</i>	der Supermarkt("e)	<i>supermarket</i>
der Marktplatz("e)	<i>market place</i>	die Tankstelle(-n)	<i>petrol station</i>
das Meer	<i>sea</i>	teilen	<i>to share</i>
die Mikrowelle(-n)	<i>microwave</i>	das Telefon(-e)	<i>telephone</i>
die Möbel(pl.)	<i>furniture</i>	der Teppich(-e)	<i>carpet</i>
das Mofa(-s)	<i>moped</i>	der Tisch(-e)	<i>table</i>
das Motorrad("er)	<i>motor bike</i>	die Toilette(-n)	<i>toilet</i>
das Museum(Museen)	<i>museum</i>	die Treppe(-n)	<i>stairs</i>
der Nachbar (-n)	<i>neighbour</i>	die Tür(-en)	<i>door</i>
nass	<i>wet</i>	die U-Bahn(-en)	<i>underground train</i>
der Nebel	<i>fog</i>	umsteigen	<i>to change</i>
neblig	<i>foggy</i>	der Verkehr	<i>traffic</i>
die Oberstufe	<i>sixth form</i>	der Vorhang("e)	<i>curtain</i>
der Park(-s)	<i>park</i>	der Vorort(-e)	<i>suburb</i>
parken	<i>to park</i>	der Wagen(-)	<i>car</i>
der Parkplatz("e)	<i>car park, parking</i>	die Wand("e)	<i>wall</i>
	<i>place</i>	die Waschmaschine(-n)	<i>washing machine</i>
die Pflanze(-n)	<i>plant</i>	der Wecker(-)	<i>alarm clock</i>
der Platz("e)	<i>place, seat,</i>	das Wetter	<i>weather</i>
	<i>square</i>	der Wind	<i>wind</i>
das Poster(-)	<i>poster</i>	windig	<i>windy</i>
die Postleitzahl (PLZ)	<i>postcode</i>	der Wohnblock("e)	<i>tower block</i>
das Rad("er)	<i>bike</i>	wohnen	<i>to live</i>
das Radio(-s)	<i>radio</i>	die Wohnung(-en)	<i>flat</i>
der Rasen(-)	<i>lawn</i>	das Wohnzimmer(-)	<i>living room</i>
das Rathaus("er)	<i>town hall</i>	wolkig	<i>cloudy</i>

die Zentralheizung
 das Zimmer(-)
 der Zoo(-s)
 der Zug("e)

central heating
room
zoo
train

1D Daily Routine

das Abendessen(-)
 aufstehen
 aufwachen
 der Braten(-)
 das Butterbrot(-e)

evening meal
to get up
to wake up
roast
slice of bread and
butter

sich duschen
 einkaufen
 essen
 das Fleisch
 die Freizeit
 der Fruchtsaft("e)
 das Frühstück
 frühstücken
 die Hausaufgabe(-n)
 die Kantine(-n)
 die Kleidung
 klingeln
 kochen
 der Kuchen(-)
 die Mahlzeit(-en)
 die Milch
 das Mittagessen
 die Mittagszeit
 müssen
 das Obst
 die Pommes frites
 putzen
 schlafen
 der Schultag(-e)
 sollen
 die Suppe(-n)
 der Tee(-s)
 der Toast
 trinken
 die Uniform(-en)
 verlassen
 sich waschen
 das Wasser
 der Wecker(-)

to shower
to shop, to buy
to eat
meat
leisure time
fruit juice
breakfast
to eat breakfast
homework
canteen
clothing
to ring
to cook
cake
meal
milk
midday meal, lunch
lunch time
to have to
fruit
chips
to clean
to sleep
school day
should, have to
soup
tea
toast
to drink
uniform
to leave
to wash oneself
water
alarm clock

1E School and Future Plans (up to age 18)

das Abitur

School leaving
exam and
University
entrance
qualification

die Anmeldung(-en)
 das Arbeitspraktikum
 (-praktika)

reception
work experience

aufmachen
 die Aula(Aulen)

to open
assembly hall

der Austausch

exchange

die Band(-s)

band (musical)

beschreiben

to describe

die Bibliothek(-en)

library

die Biologie

Biology

der Bleistift(-e)

pencil

das Buch("er)

book

buchstabieren

to spell

die Chemie

Chemistry

der Chor("e)

choir

Deutsch

German

die Disziplin

discipline

das Drama

Drama

Englisch

English

die Erdkunde

Geography

das Fach("er)

subject

das Fenster(-)

window

die Ferien (pl.)

holidays

fertig sein

to be ready, be
finished

eine Frage stellen

to ask a question

Französisch

French

der Füller(-)

fountain pen

gemischt

mixed

die Gesamtschule(-n)

comprehensive

school

die Geschichte

history

der/das Gummi(-s)

rubber

das Gymnasium

grammar school

(Gymnasien)

die Hausaufgabe(-n)

homework

das Heft(-e)

exercise book

der Hof("e)

yard

die Informatik

IT

die Internatschule(-n)

boarding school

der Kassettenrekorder

cassette recorder

die Klassenfahrt(-en)

school trip

das Klassenzimmer(-)

classroom

der Klub(-s)

club

das Gleis(-e)	<i>platform</i>	der/die Fremde(-n)	<i>stranger</i>
die Haltestelle(-n)	<i>bus/tram stop</i>	freundlich	<i>friendly</i>
die Hauptstraße(-n)	<i>main street</i>	frieren	<i>to freeze</i>
hin und zurück	<i>return</i>	der Frost	<i>frost</i>
die Imbissstube(-n)	<i>snack bar</i>	das Gewitter(-)	<i>thunderstorm</i>
der Intercity-Zug("e)	<i>intercity train</i>	die Information(-en)	<i>information (desk)</i>
die Klasse(-n)	<i>class</i>	das Informationsbüro(-s)	<i>information office</i>
das Krankenhaus("er)	<i>hospital</i>	Köln	<i>Cologne</i>
die Kreuzung	<i>crossroads, crossing</i>	die Liste(-n)	<i>list</i>
die Landkarte(-n)	<i>map</i>	München	<i>Munich</i>
die Linie(-n)	<i>route</i>	nass	<i>wet</i>
der Nahverkehrszug("e)	<i>local train</i>	der Nebel	<i>fog</i>
der Notausgang("e)	<i>emergency exit</i>	neblig	<i>foggy</i>
parken	<i>to park</i>	die Nordsee	<i>North Sea</i>
der Personenzug("e)	<i>slow passenger train</i>	die Ostsee	<i>Baltic Sea</i>
rauchen	<i>to smoke</i>	der Prospekt(-e)	<i>brochure</i>
die Reise(-n)	<i>journey</i>	der Regen	<i>rain</i>
der Reisebus(-se)	<i>coach</i>	regnen	<i>to rain</i>
der/die Reisende	<i>traveller</i>	das Reisebüro(-s)	<i>travel agent</i>
der Reisepass("e)	<i>passport</i>	der Rhein	<i>Rhine</i>
das Reiseziel	<i>destination</i>	die Rundfahrt(-en)	<i>round trip</i>
die Reservierung	<i>reservation</i>	der Schauer(-)	<i>shower (of rain)</i>
die Richtung	<i>direction</i>	das Schiff(-e)	<i>ship</i>
die Rückfahrkarte(-n)	<i>return ticket</i>	der Schnee	<i>snow</i>
der Schaffner(-)	<i>conductor</i>	schneien	<i>to snow</i>
die S-Bahn(-en)	<i>city train</i>	der See(-n)	<i>lake</i>
die Seite(-n)	<i>side</i>	die See(-n)	<i>sea</i>
der Stadtplan("e)	<i>town plan</i>	sehenswert	<i>worth seeing</i>
die Straßenbahn(-en)	<i>tram</i>	die Sehenswürdigkeit(-en)	<i>sights</i>
die Tankstelle(-n)	<i>petrol station</i>	die Sonne	<i>sun</i>
die U-Bahn(-en)	<i>underground railway</i>	sonnig	<i>sunny</i>
umsteigen	<i>to change</i>	der Stadtbummel(-)	<i>stroll round town</i>
der (Verkehrs)kreisel	<i>roundabout</i>	die Stadtrundfahrt(-en)	<i>sight seeing tour</i>
der Zug("e)	<i>train</i>	der Sturm("e)	<i>storm</i>
zurückkommen	<i>to come back</i>	stürmisch	<i>stormy</i>
der Zuschlag	<i>supplement</i>	der Tourist(-en)	<i>tourist</i>
		die Touristeninformation	<i>Tourist Information</i>
		trocken	<i>dry</i>
		der Urlaub	<i>holiday</i>
		das Wetter	<i>weather</i>
		der Wetterbericht(-e)	<i>weather report</i>
		die Wettervorhersage(-n)	<i>weather forecast</i>
		Wien	<i>Vienna</i>
		der Wind	<i>wind</i>
		windig	<i>windy</i>
		wolkig	<i>cloudy</i>
		2C Accommodation	
		der Anfang("e)	<i>beginning, start</i>
		die Anmeldung(-en)	<i>reception</i>
		der Aufzug("e)	<i>lift</i>
		das Bad("er)	<i>bath</i>

das Badetuch("er)	<i>bath towel</i>	bezahlen	<i>to pay</i>
der Balkon(-e)	<i>balcony</i>	das Bier	<i>beer</i>
das Bauernhaus("er)	<i>farmhouse</i>	die Bockwurst("e)	<i>bockwurst</i>
besetzt	<i>occupied</i>	die Bratwurst("e)	<i>fried/grilled sausage</i>
bestätigen	<i>to confirm, endorse</i>	das Brot	<i>bread</i>
der Campingplatz("e)	<i>camp site</i>	das Brötchen(-)	<i>bread roll</i>
das Doppelzimmer(-)	<i>double room</i>	die Butter	<i>butter</i>
die Dusche(-n)	<i>shower</i>	das Café(-s)	<i>café</i>
das Einzelzimmer(-)	<i>single room</i>	die Cola(-s)	<i>cola</i>
der Empfang	<i>reception</i>	die Currywurst("e)	<i>curry sausage with spicy ketchup</i>
der Fahrstuhl("e)	<i>lift</i>	der Durst	<i>thirst</i>
das Familienzimmer(-)	<i>family room</i>	durstig	<i>thirsty</i>
der Flur(-e)	<i>corridor</i>	das Ei(-er)	<i>egg</i>
frei	<i>free</i>	das Eis(-)	<i>ice cream</i>
der Gang("e)	<i>corridor</i>	die Erdbeere(-n)	<i>strawberry</i>
das Gasthaus("er)	<i>pub, restaurant</i>	der Essig	<i>vinegar</i>
die Halbpension	<i>half board</i>	der Fisch(-e)	<i>fish</i>
das Handtuch("er)	<i>hand towel</i>	die Gabel(-n)	<i>fork</i>
das Hotel(-s)	<i>hotel</i>	das Getränk(-e)	<i>drink</i>
inbegriffen	<i>included</i>	das Glas("er)	<i>glass</i>
inklusive	<i>inclusive</i>	das Hähnchen(-)	<i>chicken</i>
die Jugendherberge(-n)	<i>youth hostel</i>	Herr Ober!	<i>Waiter!</i>
der Lift(-s)	<i>lift</i>	der Hunger	<i>hunger</i>
die Mehrwertsteuer	<i>VAT</i>	hungrig	<i>hungry</i>
die Person(-en)	<i>person</i>	der Imbiss(-e)	<i>snack</i>
die Rechnung(-en)	<i>bill</i>	der/das Joghurt(-s)	<i>yoghurt</i>
reservieren	<i>to reserve</i>	der Kaffee	<i>coffee</i>
die Reservierung(-en)	<i>reservation</i>	die Kartoffel(-n)	<i>potato</i>
das Restaurant(-s)	<i>restaurant</i>	die Kasse(-n)	<i>check out, cash desk</i>
der Schlüssel(-)	<i>key</i>	kegeln	<i>to bowl</i>
die Seife(-n)	<i>soap</i>	die Kirsche(-n)	<i>cherry</i>
der Speisesaal(säle)	<i>dining room</i>	der Kuchen(-)	<i>cake</i>
übernachten	<i>to stay overnight</i>	die Limo(nade)(-n)	<i>lemonade</i>
die Übernachtung(-en)	<i>overnight stay</i>	der Löffel(-)	<i>spoon</i>
die Unterkunft("e)	<i>accommodation</i>	das Menü(-s)	<i>set meal</i>
die Vollpension	<i>full board</i>	das Messer(-)	<i>knife</i>
das WC	<i>WC</i>	die Milch	<i>milk</i>
der Wohnwagen(-)	<i>caravan</i>	das Mineralwasser	<i>mineral water</i>
die Zahnbürste(-n)	<i>toothbrush</i>	der Nachtisch(-e)	<i>dessert</i>
die Zahnpasta(-ten)	<i>toothpaste</i>	der Orangensaft("e)	<i>orange juice</i>
das Zelt(-e)	<i>tent</i>	der Pfeffer	<i>pepper</i>
das Zimmer(-)	<i>room</i>	die Pommes (pl.)	<i>fries</i>
		die Pommes frites(pl.)	<i>chips</i>
		die Portion(-en)	<i>portion</i>
		probieren	<i>to try, taste</i>
		reichen	<i>to be enough, to pass, to hand</i>
		der Reis	<i>rice</i>
		die Rundfahrt(-en)	<i>round trip</i>
		der Saft("e)	<i>juice</i>
		die Sahne	<i>cream</i>
		der Salat(-e)	<i>salad</i>

2D Holiday Activities

der Apfelsaft("e)	<i>apple juice</i>
die Badehose(-n)	<i>swimming trunks</i>
der Ball("e)	<i>ball</i>
die Bar(-s)	<i>bar</i>
der Becher(-)	<i>pot, mug</i>
die Bedienung	<i>service</i>
das Beefsteak	<i>steak, beefburger</i>
bestellen	<i>to order</i>

das Salz	<i>salt</i>	brechen	<i>to break</i>
die Schokolade(-n)	<i>chocolate</i>	der Brief(-e)	<i>letter</i>
schwimmen	<i>to swim</i>	der Briefkasten	<i>letter box</i>
das Segelboot(-e)	<i>sailing boat</i>	die Briefmarke(-n)	<i>stamp</i>
segeln	<i>to sail</i>	die Briefftasche(-n)	<i>wallet</i>
die Selbstbedienung	<i>self service</i>	drücken	<i>to press</i>
der Senf	<i>mustard</i>	der Durchfall	<i>diarrhoea</i>
servieren	<i>to serve</i>	einwerfen	<i>to post</i>
die Serviette(-n)	<i>serviette</i>	sich erbrechen	<i>to be sick</i>
Ski fahren	<i>to go skiing</i>	sich erkälten	<i>to catch a cold</i>
sich sonnen	<i>to sunbathe</i>	der Erste-Hilfe-Kasten	<i>first aid cabinet</i>
die Sonnenbrille(-n)	<i>sunglasses</i>	die Feuerwehr	<i>fire service</i>
die Sonnencreme	<i>suncream</i>	das Fieber	<i>fever</i>
das Souvenir(-s)	<i>souvenir</i>	der Finger(-)	<i>finger</i>
spazieren gehen	<i>to go for a walk</i>	das Freizeichen	<i>dialling tone</i>
die Speisekarte(-n)	<i>menu</i>	sich fühlen	<i>to feel</i>
das Spiegelei(-er)	<i>fried egg</i>	das Fundbüro(-s)	<i>lost property office</i>
der Sprudel	<i>sparkling mineral water</i>	der Fuß("e)	<i>feet</i>
stimmen	<i>to be right, correct</i>	die Gefahr(-en)	<i>danger</i>
die Suppe(-n)	<i>soup</i>	gefährlich	<i>dangerous</i>
das Tagesmenü(-s)	<i>set menu of the day</i>	das Geld	<i>money</i>
die Tasse(-n)	<i>cup</i>	der Geldwechsel	<i>exchanging of money</i>
der Tee	<i>tea</i>	geöffnet	<i>open</i>
der Teller(-)	<i>plate</i>	geschlossen	<i>closed</i>
die Torte(-n)	<i>cake, gateau</i>	gesund	<i>healthy</i>
die Tour(-en)	<i>tour</i>	die Grippe	<i>flu</i>
der Volleyball	<i>volleyball</i>	der Hals	<i>throat</i>
die Vorspeise(-n)	<i>starter</i>	die Hand("e)	<i>hand</i>
wandern	<i>to ramble, hike</i>	heben	<i>to lift, raise</i>
der Wein(e)	<i>wine</i>	helfen + <i>dat</i>	<i>to help</i>
das Wiener Schnitzel	<i>wiener schnitzel</i>	die Hilfe(-n)	<i>help</i>
der Wintersport	<i>winter sports</i>	der Hörer(-)	<i>receiver, listener</i>
die Wurst("e)	<i>sausage</i>	inklusive	<i>inclusive</i>
das Würstchen(-)	<i>small sausage</i>	das Kleingeld	<i>small change</i>
zahlen	<i>to pay</i>	das Knie(-)	<i>knee</i>
der Zucker	<i>sugar</i>	der Knopf("e)	<i>button</i>
+ 3B		der Kopf("e)	<i>head</i>
2E Services		der Körper	<i>body</i>
Achtung!	<i>watch out</i>	kostenlos	<i>free of charge</i>
anrufen	<i>to ring up</i>	krank	<i>ill</i>
die Apotheke	<i>chemist's shop</i>	der Krankenwagen(-)	<i>ambulance</i>
der Arm(-e)	<i>arm</i>	leihen	<i>to lend</i>
auflegen	<i>to put on, hang up</i>	der Magen(")	<i>stomach</i>
aufpassen	<i>to look or watch out</i>	das Medikament(-e)	<i>medicine</i>
das Auge(-n)	<i>eye</i>	mieten	<i>to rent</i>
die Bank(-en)	<i>bank</i>	müde	<i>tired</i>
das Bargeld	<i>cash</i>	der Mund("er)	<i>mouth</i>
der Bauch	<i>stomach</i>	die Münze(-n)	<i>coin</i>
das Bein(-e)	<i>leg</i>	die Nase(-n)	<i>nose</i>
das Boot(-e)	<i>boat</i>	der Notruf	<i>emergency call</i>
		die Öffnungszeit(-en)	<i>opening hours</i>

das Ohr(-en)	<i>ear</i>	einkaufen	<i>to go shopping</i>
das Paket(-e)	<i>parcel</i>	Fasching	<i>Carnival</i>
die Pastille(-n)	<i>pastille</i>	feiern	<i>to celebrate</i>
die Polizei	<i>police</i>	das Fest(-e)	<i>celebration</i>
die Post	<i>post office, mail</i>	die Gartenarbeit	<i>gardening</i>
die Postkarte(-n)	<i>post card</i>	das Geschirr	<i>crockery</i>
die Postleitzahl(-en)/PLZ	<i>post code</i>	der Haushalt	<i>household</i>
der Regenschirm(-e)	<i>umbrella</i>	der Karneval	<i>carnival</i>
der Reisescheck(-s)	<i>traveller's cheque</i>	die Mülltonne(-n)	<i>dustbin</i>
die Rettung	<i>rescue</i>	Neujahr	<i>New Year</i>
der Rücken(-)	<i>back</i>	Ostern	<i>Easter</i>
die Schachtel(-n)	<i>box</i>	putzen	<i>to clean</i>
schicken	<i>to send</i>	die Seife(-n)	<i>soap</i>
der Schlafsack("e)	<i>sleeping bag</i>	staub saugen	<i>to vacuum</i>
die Schmerzen	<i>pain</i>	Weihnachten	<i>Christmas</i>
der Schnupfen(-)	<i>head cold</i>	die Zahnbürste(-n)	<i>toothbrush</i>
der Sicherheitsgurt(-e)	<i>seat-belt</i>	die Zahnpasta	<i>toothpaste</i>
der Sirup(-e)	<i>syrup</i>		
der Sonnenbrand	<i>sunburn</i>		
die Sparkasse(-n)	<i>savings bank</i>		
die Tablette(-n)	<i>tablet</i>		
die Tasche(-n)	<i>bag</i>		
telefonieren	<i>to telephone</i>		
die Telefonkarte(-n)	<i>telephone card</i>		
die Telefonnummer(-n)	<i>telephone number</i>		
die Telefonzelle(-n)	<i>telephone booth</i>		
unterschreiben	<i>to sign</i>		
die Unterschrift	<i>signature</i>		
verbinden	<i>to connect</i>		
verletzt	<i>injured</i>		
Vorsicht!	<i>be careful, watch out!</i>		
die Vorwahlnummer(-n)	<i>dialling code</i>		
wählen	<i>to choose, to dial</i>		
wechseln	<i>to change</i>		
die Wechselstube	<i>bureau de change</i>		
weh tun	<i>to hurt</i>		
der Zahn("e)	<i>tooth</i>		
die Zahnpasta	<i>toothpaste</i>		
zurückziehen	<i>to draw back</i>		

THEME/MODULE 3 WORK AND LIFESTYLE

3A Home Life

abspülen	<i>to wash up, rinse off</i>
abtrocknen	<i>to dry up</i>
aufpassen	<i>to look or watch out</i>
aufräumen	<i>to tidy up</i>
bügeln	<i>to iron</i>
decken	<i>to lay (the table)</i>

3B Healthy Living

die Ananas	<i>pineapple</i>
der Apfel(")	<i>apple</i>
der Appetit	<i>appetite</i>
die Aprikose(-n)	<i>apricot</i>
die Banane(-n)	<i>banana</i>
das Beefsteak	<i>steak, beefburger</i>
das Bier(-e)	<i>beer</i>
die Birne(-n)	<i>pear</i>
der Blumenkohl	<i>cauliflower</i>
die grüne Bohne(-n)	<i>green beans</i>
der Bratensaft	<i>gravy</i>
die Bratwurst("e)	<i>fried / grilled sausage</i>
	<i>bread</i>
das Brot(-e)	<i>roll</i>
das Brötchen(-)	<i>butter</i>
die Butter	<i>cola</i>
die Cola	<i>scent</i>
der Duft("e)	<i>egg</i>
das Ei(-er)	<i>ice cream</i>
das Eis(no pl.)	<i>pea</i>
die Erbse(-n)	<i>strawberry</i>
die Erdbeere(-n)	<i>vinegar</i>
der Essig	<i>fat</i>
das Fett	<i>fatty</i>
fettig	<i>fit</i>
fit	<i>vegetables</i>
das Gemüse	<i>drink</i>
das Getränk(-e)	<i>chicken</i>
das Hähnchen(-)	<i>hamburger</i>
der Hamburger(-)	<i>main dish</i>
die Hauptspeise	<i>veal</i>
das Kalbfleisch	<i>yoghurt</i>
der/das Joghurt(-s)	

die Karotte(-n)	<i>carrot</i>	ausrichten	<i>to tell someone something</i>
die Kartoffel(-n)	<i>potato</i>		
der Käse(-)	<i>cheese</i>	austragen	<i>to deliver</i>
die Kirsche(-n)	<i>cherry</i>	babysitten	<i>to babysit</i>
der Kohl	<i>cabbage</i>	der Babysitter	<i>babysitter</i>
die Lebensmittel(-)	<i>food</i>	der Beruf(-e)	<i>job, occupation</i>
die Limo(nade)(-n)	<i>lemonade</i>	das Büro(-s)	<i>office</i>
die Meeresfrüchte (pl.)	<i>seafood</i>	der Chef(-s)	<i>chief, head</i>
mischen	<i>to mix</i>	erlauben	<i>to permit</i>
der Nachtisch	<i>dessert</i>	die Fabrik(-en)	<i>factory</i>
das Öl	<i>oil</i>	die Firma(Firmen)	<i>company</i>
das Omelett(-en)	<i>omelette</i>	fotokopieren	<i>to photocopy</i>
der Pfeffer	<i>pepper</i>	Hallo	<i>hello/hallo</i>
der Pfirsich(-e)	<i>peach</i>	das Handy(-s)	<i>mobile phone</i>
der Pilz(-e)	<i>mushroom</i>	der Kunde(-n)/ die Kundin(-nen)	<i>customer</i>
die Pizza(-s/Pizzen)	<i>pizza</i>	der Lehrgang("e)	<i>course</i>
der Reis	<i>rice</i>	liefern	<i>to deliver</i>
das Rezept(-e)	<i>recipe</i>	der Lohn("e)	<i>pay</i>
das Rindfleisch	<i>beef</i>	die Maschine(-n)	<i>machine</i>
die Sahne	<i>cream</i>	die Nachricht(-en)	<i>news, message</i>
der Salat(-e)	<i>salad</i>	organisieren	<i>to organise</i>
das Salz	<i>salt</i>	sparen	<i>to save</i>
die Schale(-n)	<i>bowl, skin</i>	die Stelle(-n)	<i>job, position</i>
der Schinken	<i>ham</i>	das Taxi(-s)	<i>taxi</i>
schneiden	<i>to cut</i>	teilen	<i>to share</i>
die Schokolade(-n)	<i>chocolate</i>	der Teilzeitjob(-s)	<i>part-time job</i>
das Schweinefleisch	<i>pork</i>	die Telefonnummer(-n)	<i>telephone number</i>
der Senf	<i>mustard</i>	verdienen	<i>to earn</i>
die Spaghetti	<i>spaghetti</i>	verschieden	<i>different</i>
die Spezialität(-en)	<i>speciality</i>	wissen	<i>to know</i>
das Steak(-s)	<i>steak</i>	die Zeitung(-en)	<i>newspaper</i>
die Süßigkeit(-en)	<i>sweet</i>	zurückrufen	<i>to call back</i>
die Tomate(-n)	<i>tomato</i>		
unfit	<i>unfit</i>		
ungesund	<i>unhealthy</i>		
die Vanille	<i>vanilla</i>		
der Vegetarier(-) / die Vegetarierin(-nen)	<i>vegetarian</i>		
das Vitamin(-e)	<i>vitamin</i>		
der Wein(-e)	<i>wine</i>		
die Weintraube(-n)	<i>grape</i>		
die Wurst("e)	<i>sausage</i>		
die Zitrone(-n)	<i>lemon</i>		
der Zucker	<i>sugar</i>		

3C Part-Time Jobs and Work Experience

die Antwort(-en)	<i>answer</i>
der Apparat(-e)	<i>apparatus, appliance</i>
die Arbeit(-en)	<i>work</i>
das Arbeitspraktikum (-praktika)	<i>work experience</i>

3D Leisure

der Abenteuerfilm(-e)	<i>adventure film</i>
annehmen	<i>to accept, take</i>
die Anzeige(-n)	<i>advertisement</i>
der Ausflug("e)	<i>trip</i>
ausgehen	<i>to go out</i>
ausverkauft	<i>sold out</i>
der Ausweis(-e)	<i>identity card</i>
bedauern	<i>to regret, feel sorry for</i>
bestimmt	<i>particular, certain</i>
der Dokumentarfilm(-e)	<i>documentary film</i>
einladen	<i>to invite</i>
die Einladung(-en)	<i>invitation</i>
der Eintritt(-e)	<i>entrance</i>
das Eintrittsgeld	<i>entrance money</i>
der Film(-e)	<i>film</i>
der Freizeitpark(-s)	<i>leisure park</i>

der Grund("e)	<i>reason</i>	die Apotheke(-n)	<i>dispensing</i>
der Horrorfilm(-e)	<i>horror film</i>	der Aufzug("e)	<i>chemist</i>
das Informationsbüro(-s)	<i>information office</i>	ausgeben	<i>lift</i>
die Karte(-n)	<i>card</i>		<i>to distribute, give</i>
klassisch	<i>classical</i>		<i>out</i>
die Komödie(-n)	<i>comedy</i>	die Bäckerei	<i>bakers</i>
das Konzert(-e)	<i>concert</i>	der Badeanzug("e)	<i>swimsuit</i>
der Krimi(-s)	<i>crime film</i>	die Badehose(-n)	<i>swimming trunks</i>
der Liebesfilm(-e)	<i>romance film</i>	die Banane(-n)	<i>banana</i>
das Lied(-er)	<i>song</i>	die Bank(-en)	<i>bank</i>
die Liste(-n)	<i>list</i>	die Baumwolle	<i>cotton</i>
die Nachrichten(pl.)	<i>news</i>	bekommen	<i>to receive, get</i>
der Pop	<i>pop</i>	die Birne(-n)	<i>pear</i>
das Programm(-e)	<i>programme,</i>	die Bluse(-n)	<i>blouse</i>
	<i>channel</i>	das Bonbon(-s)	<i>sweet</i>
der Prospekt(-e)	<i>brochure</i>	die Brieftasche(-n)	<i>wallet</i>
der Sänger(-) /	<i>singer</i>	das Brot(-e)	<i>bread</i>
die Sängerin(-nen)		das Brötchen(-)	<i>roll</i>
der Schauspieler(-)/	<i>actor</i>	die Buchhandlung(-en)	<i>bookshop</i>
die Schauspielerin(-nen)		die Butter	<i>butter</i>
die Sciencefiction	<i>science fiction</i>	die CD(-s)	<i>CD</i>
der Sciencefictionfilm(-e)	<i>science fiction film</i>	die Chips(pl.)	<i>crisps</i>
das Segelboot(-e)	<i>sailing boat</i>	die Dose(-n)	<i>tin</i>
die Sendung(-en)	<i>programme</i>	die Drogerie	<i>chemist's shop,</i>
die Serie(-n)	<i>series</i>		<i>drugstore</i>
sicherlich	<i>certainly</i>	das Einkaufszentrum	<i>shopping centre</i>
der Sitz(-e)	<i>seat</i>	(-zentren)	
der Sportplatz("e)	<i>playing field</i>	das Erdgeschoss(-e)	<i>ground floor</i>
das Sportzentrum(-zentren)	<i>sports centre</i>	die Etage(-n)	<i>floor</i>
der Tanz("e)	<i>dance</i>	die Flasche(-n)	<i>bottle</i>
das Theaterstück(-e)	<i>play</i>	der Fotoapparat(-e)	<i>camera</i>
die Touristeninformation	<i>tourist information</i>	der Geldbeutel(-)	<i>purse</i>
(-en)		das Gemüse	<i>vegetables</i>
die Überraschung(-en)	<i>surprise</i>	geöffnet	<i>open</i>
unglücklich	<i>unhappy</i>	das Geschäft(-e)	<i>shop</i>
der Untertitel(-)	<i>subtitle</i>	die Geschäftszeit(-en)	<i>shop opening</i>
die Versammlung(-en)	<i>assembly,</i>		<i>hours</i>
	<i>meeting</i>	das Geschenk(-e)	<i>present</i>
vorschlagen	<i>to suggest</i>	geschlossen	<i>closed</i>
die Vorstellung(-en)	<i>performance</i>	gratis	<i>free</i>
warten auf +acc	<i>to wait for</i>	die Größe(-n)	<i>size</i>
der Zettel(-)	<i>bill, receipt</i>	der Handschuh(-e)	<i>glove</i>
der Zirkus(-se)	<i>circus</i>	das Hemd(-en)	<i>shirt</i>
		die Hose(-n)	<i>trousers</i>
		der Hut("e)	<i>hat</i>
		die Jacke(-n)	<i>jacket</i>
		die Jeans(-)	<i>jeans</i>
		die Kamera(-s)	<i>camera</i>
		der Käse	<i>cheese</i>
		die Kassette(-n)	<i>cassette</i>
		kaufen	<i>to buy</i>
		das Kaufhaus("er)	<i>department store</i>
		der Kaugummi	<i>chewing gum</i>

3E Shopping

die Abteilung(-en)	<i>department</i>		
anbieten	<i>to offer</i>		
das Angebot(-e)	<i>offer</i>		
anprobieren	<i>to try on</i>		
der Apfel(")	<i>apple</i>		
die Apfelsine(-n)	<i>orange</i>		

der Keks(-e)	<i>biscuit</i>	das Sonderangebot(-e)	<i>special offer</i>
das Kleid(-er)	<i>dress</i>	die Sonnenbrille(-n)	<i>sun glasses</i>
die Kleidung	<i>clothing</i>	die Sonnencreme	<i>sun cream</i>
die Konditorei	<i>cake shop</i>	das Souvenir(-s)	<i>souvenir</i>
der Korb("e)	<i>basket</i>	sparen	<i>to save</i>
kostenlos	<i>free of charge</i>	der Stock("e)	<i>floor</i>
die Krawatte(-n)	<i>tie</i>	der Supermarkt("e)	<i>supermarket</i>
die Kreditkarte(-n)	<i>credit card</i>	das Süßwarengeschäft(-e)	<i>sweet shop</i>
der Kunde(-n) /	<i>customer</i>	das Sweatshirt(-s)	<i>sweatshirt</i>
die Kundin(-nen)		die Tabakwaren (pl.)	<i>tobacco</i>
der Laden(")	<i>shop</i>	die Tasche(-n)	<i>bag, pocket</i>
das Lebensmittel/	<i>food/grocery shop</i>	das Taschengeld	<i>pocket money</i>
geschäft(-e)		die Tomate(-n)	<i>tomato</i>
das Leder	<i>leather</i>	das T-Shirt(-s)	<i>T-shirt</i>
der Lift(-s)	<i>lift</i>	die Tüte(-n)	<i>bag</i>
der Mantel(")	<i>coat</i>	der Umschlag("e)	<i>envelope</i>
der Markt("e)	<i>market</i>	das Untergeschoss	<i>basement</i>
die Metzgerei	<i>butcher</i>	der Verbrauchermarkt("e)	<i>hypermarket</i>
das Möbel(-)	<i>furniture</i>	verschließen	<i>to close</i>
die Mode(-n)	<i>fashion</i>	wasserdicht	<i>waterproof</i>
die Nahrung	<i>food</i>	die Zeitschrift(-en)	<i>magazine</i>
das Obst	<i>fruit</i>		
offen	<i>open</i>		
öffnen	<i>to open</i>		
die Öffnungszeiten(-en)	<i>opening time</i>		
die Orange(-n)	<i>orange</i>		
das Paar	<i>pair</i>		
die Packung(-en)	<i>packet</i>		
das Päckchen(-)	<i>small parcel</i>		
das Paket(-e)	<i>parcel, bundle</i>		
das Parfum(-s)	<i>perfume</i>		
der Pfirsich(-e)	<i>peach</i>		
das Picknick(-s)	<i>picnic</i>		
die Praline(-n)	<i>filled chocolate</i>		
der Pulli(-s)	<i>pullover</i>		
der Pullover(-)	<i>pullover</i>		
der Pyjama(-s)	<i>pyjamas</i>		
der Regenschirm(-e)	<i>umbrella</i>		
der Ring(-e)	<i>ring</i>		
der Rock("e)	<i>skirt</i>		
die Schachtel(-n)	<i>box</i>		
der Schal(-s/-e)	<i>scarf</i>		
der Scheck(-s)	<i>cheque</i>		
der Schinken	<i>ham</i>		
der Schlafanzug("e)	<i>pyjamas</i>		
schließen	<i>to close</i>		
der Schlips(-e)	<i>tie</i>		
der Schmuck	<i>jewellery</i>		
der Schnurrbart("e)	<i>moustache</i>		
die Schreibwaren (pl.)	<i>stationery</i>		
der Schuh(-e)	<i>shoe</i>		
die Shorts(-)	<i>shorts</i>		
die Socke(-n)	<i>sock</i>		

THEME/MODULE 4 THE YOUNG PERSON IN SOCIETY

4A Character and Personal Relationships

dumm	<i>stupid</i>
die Erlaubnis(-se)	<i>permission</i>
humorlos	<i>humourless</i>
klug	<i>clever</i>
kritisieren	<i>to criticise</i>
die Liebe	<i>love</i>
der Mensch(-en)	<i>human being</i>
der Streit(-e)	<i>argument</i>
streiten	<i>to argue</i>
das Verhältnis(-se)	<i>relationship</i>
verstehen	<i>to understand</i>

4B The Environment

der Abfall("e)	<i>rubbish</i>
bauen	<i>to build</i>
das Doppelhaus("er)	<i>semi-detached house</i>
das Einzelhaus("er)	<i>detached house</i>
das Erdgeschoss(-e)	<i>ground floor</i>
die Fußgängerzone(-n)	<i>pedestrian precinct</i>
das Gas(-e)	<i>gas</i>
das Gebäude(-)	<i>building</i>
die Gefahr(-en)	<i>danger</i>
der Gehsteig(-e)	<i>pavement</i>

die Hauptverkehrszeit	<i>peak traffic time</i>	die Mode(-n)	<i>fashion</i>
der Lärm	<i>noise</i>	das Nachsitzen	<i>detention</i>
der Lastwagen(-)	<i>lorry, truck</i>	das Pflichtfach("er)	<i>compulsory subject</i>
der Lebensraum	<i>habitat</i>	plaudern	<i>to chat</i>
die Luft	<i>air</i>	praktisch	<i>practical</i>
der Nachbar(-) / die Nachbarin(-nen)	<i>neighbour</i>	die Realschule(-n)	<i>secondary school without 6th form</i>
obdachlos	<i>homeless</i>	die Regel(-n)	<i>rule</i>
öffentlich	<i>public</i>	das Resultat(-e)	<i>result</i>
öffentlicher Personenverkehr	<i>public transport</i>	schick	<i>chic, smart</i>
das Problem(-e)	<i>problem</i>	der Schmuck	<i>jewellery</i>
rauchen	<i>to smoke</i>	der Schutz	<i>protection</i>
das Recycling	<i>recycling</i>	schützen	<i>to protect</i>
das Reihenhaus("er)	<i>terraced house</i>	die Sicherheit	<i>safety, security</i>
der (Verkehrs)stau(-e)	<i>traffic jam</i>	sorgen für+acc	<i>to care for</i>
die Umwelt(-en)	<i>environment</i>	die Strafarbeit	<i>extra work (as punishment)</i>
die Umweltverschmutzung	<i>environmental pollution</i>	der Student(-en)	<i>student</i>
die Unterkunft("e)	<i>accommodation</i>	studieren	<i>to study</i>
der Verkehr (no pl.)	<i>traffic</i>	das Studium (Studien)	<i>course of study</i>
wegwerfen	<i>to throw away</i>	tragen	<i>to wear</i>
die Welt(-en)	<i>world</i>	die Uniform(-en)	<i>uniform</i>
die Wohnung(-en)	<i>flat</i>	die Universität(-en)	<i>university</i>
der soziale Wohnungsbau	<i>public sector housing</i>	unterstützen	<i>to support</i>
		der Vandalismus	<i>vandalism</i>
		das Wahlfach("er)	<i>optional subject</i>

4C Education

das Abitur	<i>School leaving exam and University entrance qualification</i>
altmodisch	<i>old fashioned</i>
angreifen	<i>to attack</i>
die Ausbildung	<i>training</i>
die Berufsausbildung	<i>vocational training</i>
die Disziplin	<i>discipline</i>
die Fachhochschule(-n)	<i>specialist college</i>
die Gesamtschule(-n)	<i>comprehensive school</i>
die Gewalt(-en)	<i>power, force</i>
das Graffiti	<i>graffiti</i>
die Grundschule(-n)	<i>primary school</i>
das Gymnasium(-ien)	<i>grammar school</i>
die Hochschule(-n)	<i>university</i>
das Internat(-e)	<i>boarding school</i>
der Kindergarten(♫)	<i>nursery school</i>
korrigieren	<i>to correct</i>
die Lehre(-n)	<i>apprenticeship</i>
der Lehrling(-e)	<i>apprentice</i>
das Make-up	<i>make up</i>

4D Careers and Future Plans

der Beruf(-e)	<i>job, occupation</i>
im Freien	<i>in the open air</i>
der Handel	<i>trade</i>
der Lohn("e)	<i>pay, salary</i>
das Marketing	<i>marketing</i>
der Tourismus	<i>tourism</i>
die Verantwortung(-en)	<i>responsibility</i>

+ jobs as appropriate

4E Social Issues, Choices and Responsibilities

der Alkohol	<i>alcohol</i>
arbeitslos	<i>unemployed</i>
bekannt geben	<i>to announce</i>
betrunken	<i>drunk</i>
das Bild(-er)	<i>picture</i>
die Droge(-n)	<i>drug</i>
der Drogensüchtige	<i>drug addict</i>
sich gewöhnen an +acc	<i>to get used to</i>
die Krankheit(-en)	<i>illness</i>
der Krebs	<i>cancer</i>

das Image(-s)	<i>image</i>
rauchen	<i>to smoke</i>
das Stellenangebot	<i>offer of a job</i>
die Sucht	<i>addiction</i>
die Süchtigkeit	<i>addiction</i>
der Tabak	<i>tobacco</i>
die Werbung(-en)	<i>advertisement</i>
die Zigarette(-n)	<i>cigarette</i>

Additional Vocabulary - by Themes/Modules

THEME/MODULE 1 MY WORLD

1A Self, Family & Friends

die Autorität(-en)	<i>authority</i>
die Glatze	<i>bald head</i>
der Nachname(-n)	<i>surname</i>
die Nationalität(-en)	<i>nationality</i>
der Programmierer(-)/ die Programmiererin (-nen)	<i>programmer</i>
der Schluss("e)	<i>end</i>
der Streit(-s)	<i>argument</i>
der / die Verwandte(-n)	<i>relation</i>

1B Interests & Hobbies

anstrengend	<i>hard work, taxing</i>
das Ausdauertraining joggen	<i>stamina training to jog</i>
die Kapelle(-n)	<i>band, orchestra</i>
die Leichtathletik	<i>athletics</i>
der Schläger(-)	<i>racket</i>
das Taschenbuch("er)	<i>paperback book</i>

1C Home & Local Environment

der Dachboden	<i>attic</i>
die Eisbahn(-en)	<i>icerink</i>
die Eissporthalle(-n)	<i>ice stadium</i>
der Flohmarkt("e)	<i>flea market</i>
die Galerie(-n)	<i>gallery</i>
die Grünanlage(-n)	<i>green space</i>
die Kneipe(-n)	<i>bar, pub</i>
das Kuscheltier(-e)	<i>soft toy</i>

1D Daily Routine

sich duschen	<i>to shower</i>
der Honig	<i>honey</i>
der Kakao	<i>cocoa</i>
die Marmelade	<i>jam</i>
das Müsli	<i>muesli</i>
sich rasieren	<i>to shave</i>
die Süßigkeit(-en)	<i>sweet</i>

1E School & Future Plans (Up to 18)

der Abschluss	<i>German School leaving certificate</i>
die Arbeitsgruppe(n) (AG)	<i>school club, society</i>
ausfallen	<i>to be cancelled</i>
malen	<i>to paint</i>
die Privatschule(-n)	<i>independent school</i>
das Schulsystem	<i>school system</i>
schwer	<i>difficult, hard, heavy</i>
schwierig	<i>difficult</i>
sitzen bleiben	<i>to have to repeat a year</i>
die Sporthalle(-n)	<i>sports hall</i>
die Versammlung(en)	<i>assembly</i>
das Zeugnis(-se)	<i>report</i>

THEME/MODULE 2 HOLIDAY TIME & TRAVEL

2A Travel, Transport & Finding the Way

biegen	<i>to turn, bend</i>
die Dauer(-n)	<i>length, duration</i>
die Fähre(-n)	<i>ferry</i>
die Fahrdauer	<i>length of the journey</i>
lösen	<i>to solve, to buy a ticket</i>
das Parkhaus("er)	<i>multi-storey car park</i>
der Parkschein(-e)	<i>parking ticket</i>
das Schild(-er)	<i>sign</i>
der Stau(-s)	<i>traffic jam</i>
die Tiefgarage(-n)	<i>underground car park</i>
der Tierpark(-s)	<i>zoo</i>
verpassen	<i>to miss</i>
verspätet	<i>delayed</i>
Verspätung haben	<i>to be delayed, late</i>

2B Tourism

das Abenteuer	<i>adventure</i>
bewölkt	<i>cloudy</i>
feucht	<i>damp</i>
die Gastfamilie(-n)	<i>host family</i>
hageln	<i>to hail</i>
heiter	<i>fine</i>
die Pension(-en)	<i>guest house</i>
regnerisch	<i>rainy</i>
schwül	<i>sultry, close</i>

2C Accommodation

der Aufenthalt(-e)	<i>stay, stop</i>
der Aufenthaltsraum("e)	<i>day room</i>
belegt	<i>full</i>
der Fernsehraum("e)	<i>TV room</i>
der Föhn	<i>hairdryer</i>
gebucht	<i>booked</i>
kaputt	<i>broken</i>
der Tagesraum("e)	<i>day room</i>
der Waschraum("e)	<i>washing-room</i>
das Wohnmobil(-e)	<i>motor caravan</i>

2D Daily Routine

der Blumenkohl	<i>cauliflower</i>
die Bohne(-n)	<i>beans</i>
draußen	<i>outside</i>
die Eisdiele(-n)	<i>ice-cream parlour</i>
die Erbse(-n)	<i>pea</i>
das Fax	<i>fax</i>
die Forelle(-n)	<i>trout</i>
die Grillstube(-n)	<i>grill restaurant</i>
das Kännchen(-)	<i>small pot</i>
die Kultur	<i>culture</i>
das Rindfleisch	<i>beef</i>
der Ruhetag(-e)	<i>closing day</i>
die Terrasse(-n)	<i>terrace</i>
das Trinkgeld(-er)	<i>tip</i>
vegetarisch	<i>vegetarian</i>

2E Services

der Abschleppdienst	<i>breakdown recovery service</i>
blass	<i>pale</i>
der Dienst(-e)	<i>work, service</i>
einlösen	<i>to cash</i>
der Euroschein(-e)	<i>euro note</i>

das Fundbüro(-s)	<i>lost property office</i>
die Gefahr(-en)	<i>danger</i>
der Heuschnupfen	<i>hay fever</i>
der Husten	<i>cough</i>
das Kanu(-s)	<i>canoe</i>
die Kautions(-en)	<i>deposit</i>
der Kurs(-e)	<i>exchange rate, course</i>
niesen	<i>to sneeze</i>
die Panne(-n)	<i>breakdown</i>
die Reifenpanne(-n)	<i>flat tyre, puncture</i>
die Salbe(-n)	<i>ointment, cream</i>
der Schalter(-)	<i>counter, switch</i>
stehlen	<i>to steal</i>
der Stiefel(-)	<i>boot</i>
der Termin(-e)	<i>appointment, date</i>
der Unfall("e)	<i>accident</i>
vermissen	<i>to miss</i>
die Versicherung	<i>insurance</i>
der Zeuge(-n)	<i>witness</i>

THEME/MODULE 3 WORK & LIFESTYLE

3A Home Life

die Feier(-n)	<i>celebration</i>
der Feiertag(-e)	<i>public holiday</i>
das Feuerwerk	<i>firework</i>
gießen	<i>to water, pour</i>
gratulieren	<i>to congratulate</i>
der Haushalt	<i>household</i>
die Hausordnung	<i>house rules</i>
der Heiligabend	<i>Christmas Eve</i>
die Kerze(-n)	<i>candle</i>
der Namenstag	<i>name-day, saint's day</i>
die Regel(-n)	<i>rule</i>
Rosenmontag	<i>day before Shrove Tuesday</i>
Silvester	<i>New Year's Eve</i>
der Umzug("e)	<i>procession</i>

3B Healthy Living

der Auflauf	<i>soufflé</i>
backen	<i>to bake</i>
der Champignon(-s)	<i>mushroom</i>
hacken	<i>to chop</i>
halbieren	<i>to cut in half</i>
das Hauptgericht(-e)	<i>main meal</i>

das Kraut	<i>cabbage</i>
die Möhre(-n)	<i>carrot</i>
schälen	<i>to peel</i>
schlagen	<i>to whip, beat</i>
die Traube(-n)	<i>grape</i>
die Vorbereitung(-en)	<i>preparation</i>
würzen	<i>to season</i>
zugeben	<i>to add</i>
die Zutat(-en)	<i>ingredient</i>
die Zwiebel(-n)	<i>onion</i>

3C Part-time Jobs & Work Experience

die Anzeige(-n)	<i>advertisement, report</i>
aufregend	<i>exciting</i>
besprechen	<i>to discuss, talk about</i>
der Betrieb(-e)	<i>business</i>
der Betriebsleiter(-)/ die Betriebsleiterin(-nen)	<i>manager</i>
der Bewerbungsbrief(-e)	<i>application letter</i>
die Bezahlung	<i>pay</i>
diszipliniert	<i>disciplined</i>
der Friseur(-e)/Frisör(-e)/ die Friseurin(-nen)/Frisörin(-nen)	<i>hairdresser</i>
im Freien	<i>in the open air</i>
das Interview	<i>interview</i>
jobben	<i>to do odd jobs</i>
kontaktfreudig	<i>sociable</i>
die Nachricht(-en)	<i>news</i>
die Natur	<i>nature</i>
selbstständig	<i>independent</i>
verbessern	<i>to improve</i>

3D Leisure

die Gameshow(-s)	<i>game show</i>
die Lust	<i>pleasure, joy</i>
die Rundfahrt	<i>round trip</i>
spannend	<i>exciting</i>
der Spielfilm(-e)	<i>feature film</i>
die Tagesschau	<i>TV News</i>
die Talkshow(-s)	<i>talk show</i>
teilnehmen	<i>to take part</i>
das Tor(-e)	<i>goal</i>
das Training	<i>training</i>
der Trickfilm(-s)	<i>cartoon</i>

3E Shopping

alles unter einem Dach	<i>everything under one roof</i>
angucken	<i>to watch</i>
der Ausverkauf	<i>sale</i>
sich befinden	<i>to be situated</i>
sich beschweren	<i>to complain</i>
das Elektrogerät(-e)	<i>electrical appliance</i>
empfehlen	<i>to recommend</i>
die Figur(-en)	<i>figure, shape</i>
funktioniert	<i>functioned</i>
das Gedränge	<i>crowd, pushing and shoving</i>
die Information(-en)	<i>information</i>
das Internet	<i>internet</i>
das Internetshopping	<i>internet shopping</i>
die Klamotte(-n)	<i>gear, clothing</i>
die Parfümerie	<i>perfumery</i>
die Rolltreppe(-n)	<i>escalator</i>
der Spezialladen(")	<i>specialist shop</i>
das Spielzeug(-e)	<i>toy</i>
der Stress	<i>stress</i>
umtauschen	<i>to exchange</i>
zuerst	<i>first of all</i>

THEME/MODULE 4 THE YOUNG PERSON IN SOCIETY

4A Character & Personal Relationships

das Abwaschen	<i>washing up</i>
ähnlich	<i>similar</i>
angeberisch	<i>boastful, pretentious</i>
arrogant	<i>arrogant</i>
attraktiv	<i>attractive</i>
die Beziehung(-en)	<i>relationship</i>
die Ehrlichkeit	<i>honesty</i>
einander	<i>each other, one another</i>
eingebildet	<i>conceited</i>
engagiert	<i>committed</i>
frech	<i>cheeky</i>
das Geheimnis(-se)	<i>secret</i>
gesellig	<i>sociable</i>
gut gelaunt	<i>in a good mood</i>
heiraten	<i>to marry</i>
der Humor	<i>humour</i>

die Karriere(-n)	<i>career</i>
launisch	<i>moody</i>
lässig	<i>casual</i>
liebervoll	<i>loving</i>
locker	<i>loose, laid back</i>
miteinander	<i>together, with each other</i>
nachdenklich	<i>thoughtful</i>
die Nachdenklichkeit	<i>thoughtfulness</i>
oberflächlich	<i>superficial</i>
pünktlich	<i>punctual</i>
romantisch	<i>romantic</i>
rücksichtsvoll	<i>considerate, thoughtful</i>
schlecht gelaunt	<i>in a bad mood</i>
selbstbewusst	<i>self conscious</i>
selbstsüchtig	<i>selfish</i>
solo	<i>solo</i>
tolerant	<i>tolerant</i>
treu	<i>true, faithful</i>
der Typ	<i>type</i>
untreu	<i>unfaithful</i>
verantwortlich	<i>responsible</i>
das Vertrauen	<i>trust, confidence</i>
weinen	<i>to cry</i>
zuverlässig	<i>reliable</i>

4B The Environment

anbauen	<i>to cultivate, grow</i>
die Auspuffgase(pl.)	<i>exhaust fumes</i>
autofrei	<i>no cars allowed</i>
das Benzin	<i>petrol</i>
das Blatt("er)	<i>leaf, sheet</i>
bleifrei	<i>unleaded</i>
die Einwegflasche(-n)	<i>non-returnable bottle</i>
das Fahrrad("er)	<i>bicycle</i>
feindlich	<i>hostile</i>
die Großstadt("e)	<i>city</i>
die Heimatstadt("e)	<i>home town</i>
das Hochhaus("er)	<i>high rise building</i>
das Kraftwerk(-e)	<i>power station</i>
der Müll	<i>rubbish</i>
die Mülltonne(-n)	<i>dustbin</i>
organisch	<i>organic</i>
das Pestizid	<i>pesticide</i>
die Pfandflasche(-n)	<i>returnable bottle</i>
das Produkt(-e)	<i>produce</i>
produzieren	<i>to produce</i>

sauer	<i>sour</i>
das Schwefeldioxid	<i>sulphur dioxide</i>
die Spraydose(-n)	<i>aerosol can</i>
der Strom	<i>electricity, river, current</i>
die Tierarten	<i>animal species</i>
umweltfeindlich	<i>environmentally unfriendly</i>
umweltfreundlich	<i>environmentally friendly</i>
der Umweltschutz	<i>environmental protection</i>
das Verkehrsmittel(-)	<i>means of transport</i>
die Verpackung(-en)	<i>packaging</i>
verpesten	<i>to pollute</i>
verschmutzen	<i>to get dirty, pollute</i>
die Verschmutzung	<i>pollution</i>
verwenden	<i>to use</i>
wachsen	<i>to grow</i>
der Weg(-e)	<i>path, way</i>

4C Education

der Abschluss	<i>German school leaving certificate</i>
allgemein	<i>general</i>
autoritär	<i>authoritarian</i>
die Clique	<i>clique</i>
der Gegenstand	<i>object</i>
kaum	<i>hardly</i>
die Lehre(-n)	<i>apprenticeship</i>
der Leistungsdruck	<i>pressure to achieve</i>
modisch	<i>fashionable</i>
nerven	<i>to get on someone's nerves</i>
das Schulgelände	<i>school grounds</i>
der Streber(-)	<i>swot</i>
überhaupt	<i>in general</i>
verständnisvoll	<i>understanding</i>

4D Careers & Future Plans (Post age 18)

der Alltag	<i>daily routine</i>
der Altenpfleger(-)/	<i>geriatric nurse</i>
die Altenpflegerin(-nen)	
der Anstreicher(-)	<i>(house) painter</i>
die Anstreicherin(-nen)	
der Au-Pair-Junge	<i>male aupair</i>
das Au-Pair-Mädchen	<i>female aupair</i>

der Bauingenieur(-e) / *civil engineer*
 die Bauingenieurin(-nen)
 bereit *ready*
 der Blumenhändler(-) / *florist*
 die Blumenhändlerin(-nen)
 dagegen *against something*
 der Dolmetscher(-) / *interpreter*
 die Dolmetscherin(-nen)
 die Ehe(-n) *marriage*
 ehrgeizig *ambitious*
 die Eigenschaft(-en) *quality*
 der Florist(-en) / *florist*
 die Floristin(-nen)
 der Führerschein *driving licence*
 der Gärtner(-) / *gardener*
 die Gärtnerin(-nen)
 geschickt *skilful*
 herumreisen *to travel around*
 der Kollege(-n) / *colleague*
 die Kollegin(-nen)
 der Kosmetiker(-) / *beautician*
 die Kosmetikerin(-nen)
 der Kurs(-e) *course*
 der Lebenslauf("e) *c.v.*
 der Lohn("e) *wage, pay*
 der Modezeichner(-) / *fashion designer*
 die Modezeichnerin(-nen)
 die Qualifikation *qualification*
 qualifiziert *qualified*

der Rechtsanwalt("e) / *lawyer*
 die Rechtsanwältin(-nen)
 das Schichtsystem *shift system*
 die Schulbildung *education, schooling*
 selbstständig *independent*
 stark in *strong in, good at*
 der Studienplatz("e) *university/college*
place
 der Tischler(-) / *joiner*
 die Tischlerin(-nen)
 tüchtig *efficient*
 übersetzen *to translate*
 die Verantwortlichkeit *responsibility*
 sich verloben *to become engaged*
 warmherzig *warm-hearted*

4E Social Issues, Choice & Responsibilities

der Ausländer(-) / *foreigner*
 die Ausländerin(-nen)
 behindert *handicapped*
 die Dummheit *stupidity*
 ekelhaft *disgusting*
 entspannend *relaxing*
 erwachsen *grown up*
 die Pfeife(-n) *pipe*
 reizvoll *charming, delightful*
 schädlich *harmful*
 wahnsinnig *insane, mad*

Vocabulary in the Specification – Alphabetical

ab + <i>dat</i>	<i>from</i>	angeln	<i>to fish</i>
der Abend(-e)	<i>evening</i>	angenehm	<i>pleasant</i>
das Abendessen(-)	<i>evening meal</i>	der/die Angestellte(-n)	<i>employee</i>
der Abenteuerfilm(-e)	<i>adventure film</i>	angreifen	<i>to attack</i>
aber	<i>but</i>	Angst haben	<i>to be afraid</i>
abfahren	<i>to depart</i>	anhalten	<i>to stop</i>
die Abfahrt(-en)	<i>departure</i>	ankommen	<i>to arrive</i>
der Abfall("e)	<i>rubbish</i>	die Ankunft("e)	<i>arrival</i>
abhängig	<i>dependent</i>	die Anmeldung(-en)	<i>reception</i>
das Abitur	<i>German School</i>	annehmen	<i>to accept, take</i>
	<i>leaving certificate</i>	anprobieren	<i>to try on</i>
abspülen	<i>to wash up, rinse off</i>	anrufen	<i>to call, telephone</i>
die Abteilung(-en)	<i>department</i>	sich ansehen	<i>to look at oneself</i>
abtrocknen	<i>to dry up</i>	die Antwort(-en)	<i>answer</i>
Achtung!	<i>watch out!</i>	antworten	<i>to answer</i>
die Adresse(-n)	<i>address</i>	die Anzeige(-n)	<i>advertisement</i>
Afrika	<i>Africa</i>	anziehen	<i>to put on</i>
aktiv	<i>active</i>	der Apfel(")	<i>apple</i>
der Alkohol	<i>alcohol</i>	der Apfelsaft("e)	<i>apple juice</i>
all	<i>all</i>	die Apfelsine(-n)	<i>orange</i>
allein	<i>alone</i>	die Apotheke(-n)	<i>chemist's shop</i>
alle X Minuten	<i>every X minutes</i>	der Apparat(-e)	<i>apparatus, appliance</i>
alles	<i>everything</i>	der Appetit	<i>appetite</i>
die Alpen	<i>Alps</i>	die Aprikose(-n)	<i>apricot</i>
also	<i>therefore</i>	April	<i>April</i>
alt	<i>old</i>	die Arbeit (-en)	<i>work</i>
das Alter	<i>age</i>	arbeiten	<i>to work</i>
älter	<i>older</i>	arbeitslos	<i>unemployed</i>
altmodisch	<i>old fashioned</i>	das Arbeitspraktikum (-praktika)	<i>work experience</i>
am besten	<i>best of all</i>	arm	<i>poor</i>
am nächsten / folgenden Tag	<i>the next / following ...day</i>	der Arm(-e)	<i>arm</i>
am vorigen/ vorhergehenden Samstag	<i>the previous Saturday</i>	die Art(-en)	<i>sort, kind</i>
Amerika	<i>America</i>	der Arzt("e)/die Ärztin(- nen)	<i>doctor</i>
der Amerikaner	<i>American man</i>	auch	<i>also</i>
die Amerikanerin	<i>American woman</i>	auf + <i>acc/dat</i>	<i>on, onto</i>
amerikanisch	<i>American</i>	auf der anderen Seite	<i>on the other side</i>
die Ampel(-n)	<i>traffic light</i>	auf Wiedersehen!	<i>goodbye!</i>
amüsant	<i>amusing</i>	auflegen	<i>to put on, hang up</i>
sich amüsieren	<i>to enjoy oneself</i>	aufmachen	<i>to open</i>
an + <i>acc/dat</i>	<i>at, on, onto</i>	aufpassen	<i>to look or watch out / to pay attention</i>
die Ananas	<i>pineapple</i>	aufräumen	<i>to tidy up</i>
anbieten	<i>to offer</i>	aufschließen	<i>to unlock</i>
der/die/das andere	<i>the other</i>	aufstehen	<i>to get up</i>
anders	<i>different, differently</i>	aufwachen	<i>to wake up</i>
anders als	<i>different from</i>	der Aufzug("e)	<i>lift</i>
anfangen	<i>to begin</i>	das Auge(-n)	<i>eye</i>
das Angebot(-e)	<i>offer</i>		

der Augenblick	<i>moment</i>	die Bank(-en)	<i>bank</i>
August	<i>August</i>	die Bar(-s)	<i>bar</i>
die Aula(Aulen)	<i>assembly hall</i>	das Bargeld	<i>cash</i>
aus + <i>dat</i>	<i>out of</i>	der Bart("e)	<i>beard</i>
die Ausbildung	<i>training</i>	Basel	<i>Basle</i>
der Ausflug("e)	<i>outing, excursion</i>	der Basketball	<i>basketball</i>
einen Ausflug machen	<i>to go on an outing / excursion</i>	der Bauch	<i>stomach</i>
		bauen	<i>to build</i>
der Ausgang("e)	<i>exit</i>	das Bauernhaus("er)	<i>farmhouse</i>
ausgeben	<i>to distribute, give out</i>	der Baum("e)	<i>tree</i>
		die Baumwolle	<i>cotton</i>
ausgehen	<i>to go out</i>	der Beamte(-n) / die Beamtin(-nen)	<i>official</i>
ausgezeichnet	<i>excellent</i>	der Becher(-)	<i>carton, pot, tub, mug</i>
ausgleichen	<i>to even out</i>	bedauern	<i>to feel sorry for, regret</i>
die Auskunft("e)	<i>piece of information</i>		
das Ausland	<i>abroad</i>	die Bedienung	<i>service</i>
ausreichend	<i>adequate, sufficient</i>	das Beefsteak	<i>steak, beefburger</i>
ausrichten	<i>to tell someone something</i>	beenden	<i>to end, finish</i>
		der Beginn	<i>beginning</i>
aussehen	<i>to look, appear</i>	beginnen	<i>to begin</i>
außen	<i>outside</i>	begleiten	<i>to accompany</i>
außer + <i>dat</i>	<i>except</i>	bei + <i>dat</i>	<i>at the house of</i>
außerdem	<i>as well as, besides</i>	beide	<i>both</i>
die Aussicht	<i>view</i>	das Bein(-e)	<i>leg</i>
aussteigen	<i>to get out</i>	bekannt geben	<i>to announce</i>
der Austausch	<i>exchange</i>	bekommen	<i>to receive, get</i>
austragen	<i>to deliver</i>	Belgien	<i>Belgium</i>
ausverkauft	<i>sold out</i>	der Belgier(-)	<i>Belgian man</i>
der Ausweis(-e)	<i>identity card</i>	die Belgierin(-nen)	<i>Belgian woman</i>
das Auto(-s)	<i>car</i>	belgisch	<i>Belgian</i>
die Autobahn(-en)	<i>motorway</i>	benutzen	<i>to use</i>
		bequem	<i>comfortable</i>
das Baby(-s)	<i>baby</i>	bereiten	<i>to prepare</i>
babysitten	<i>to babysit</i>	der Berg(-e)	<i>mountain</i>
der Babysitter	<i>babysitter</i>	Bern	<i>Bern</i>
der Bäcker(-) / die Bäckerin (-nen)	<i>Baker</i>	der Beruf(-e)	<i>job, occupation</i>
die Bäckerei	<i>bakery</i>	die Berufsausbildung	<i>vocational training</i>
das Bad("er)	<i>bath</i>	berühmt	<i>famous</i>
der Badeanzug("e)	<i>swimsuit</i>	berühren	<i>to touch</i>
die Badehose(-n)	<i>swimming trunks</i>	beschäftigt	<i>occupied</i>
das Badetuch("er)	<i>bath towel</i>	beschreiben	<i>to describe</i>
das Badezimmer(-)	<i>bathroom</i>	besetzt	<i>occupied</i>
das Badminton	<i>badminton</i>	besitzen	<i>to own, possess</i>
der Bahnhof("e)	<i>railway station</i>	der Besitzer(-) / die Besitzerin(nen)	<i>owner</i>
der Bahnsteig(-e)	<i>platform</i>		
bald	<i>soon</i>	besonders	<i>especially</i>
der Balkon(-e)	<i>balcony</i>	besser	<i>better</i>
der Ball("e)	<i>ball</i>	sich besser fühlen	<i>to feel better</i>
die Banane(-n)	<i>banana</i>		
die Band(-s)	<i>band</i>		

bestätigen	<i>to confirm, endorse</i>	die Briefmarke(-n)	<i>stamp</i>
bestellen	<i>to order</i>	die Brieftasche(-n)	<i>wallet</i>
am besten	<i>best of all</i>	die Briefträger(-) /	<i>postman/woman</i>
bestimmt	<i>particular, certain</i>	die Briefträgerin(-nen)	
der Besuch(-e)	<i>visit</i>	die Brille(-n)	<i>glasses</i>
besuchen	<i>to visit</i>	der Brite(-n)	<i>British man</i>
betrunken	<i>drunk</i>	die Britin(-nen)	<i>British woman</i>
das Bett(-en)	<i>bed</i>	britisch	<i>British</i>
bezahlen	<i>to pay</i>	die Broschüre(-n)	<i>broschure</i>
gut/schlecht bezahlt	<i>good / badly paid</i>	das Brot(e)	<i>bread</i>
die Bibliothek(-en)	<i>library</i>	das Brötchen(-)	<i>bread roll</i>
das Bier(-e)	<i>beer</i>	die Brücke(-n)	<i>bridge</i>
das Bild(-er)	<i>picture</i>	der Bruder(“)	<i>brother</i>
billig	<i>cheap</i>	das Buch(“er)	<i>book</i>
die Biologie	<i>Biology</i>	die Buchhandlung(-en)	<i>bookshop</i>
die Birne(-n)	<i>pear</i>	buchstabieren	<i>to spell</i>
bis + acc	<i>until</i>	bügeln	<i>to iron</i>
bis bald	<i>see you soon</i>	der Bungalow(-s)	<i>bungalow</i>
bis morgen	<i>see you tomorrow</i>	bunt	<i>brightly coloured, colourful</i>
bisschen	<i>a bit, a little</i>		
bitte?	<i>pardon? please?</i>	die Burg(-en)	<i>castle</i>
blau	<i>blue</i>	das Büro(-s)	<i>office</i>
bleiben	<i>to stay</i>	der Bus(-se)	<i>bus</i>
der Bleistift(-e)	<i>pencil</i>	der Busbahnhof(“e)	<i>bus station</i>
der Blick(-e)	<i>look, view</i>	die Bushaltestelle(-n)	<i>bus stop</i>
der Blitz	<i>lightning</i>	die Butter	<i>butter</i>
blitzen	<i>to flash with lightning</i>	das Butterbrot(-e)	<i>slice of bread and butter</i>
blond	<i>blonde</i>	das Café(-s)	<i>café</i>
bloß	<i>bare, mere</i>	das Camping	<i>camping</i>
die Blume(-n)	<i>flower</i>	der Campingplatz(“e)	<i>camp site</i>
der Blumenkohl	<i>cauliflower</i>	die CD(-s)	<i>CD</i>
die Bluse(-n)	<i>blouse</i>	der CD-Spieler(-)	<i>CD player</i>
die Bockwurst(“e)	<i>bockwurst</i>	der Chef(-s)	<i>chief, head</i>
das Bonbon(s)	<i>sweet</i>	die Chemie	<i>Chemistry</i>
Bonn	<i>Bonn</i>	die Chips(pl.)	<i>crisps</i>
böse	<i>angry</i>	der Chor(“e)	<i>choir</i>
der Braten(-)	<i>roast</i>	die Cola	<i>cola</i>
der Bratensaft	<i>gravy</i>	der Computer(-)	<i>computer</i>
die Bratwurst(“e)	<i>fried / grilled sausage</i>	der Cousin(-s) /	<i>cousin</i>
		die Cousine(-n)	
brauchen	<i>to need</i>	die Currywurst(“e)	<i>curry sausage with spicy ketchup</i>
braun	<i>brown</i>		
brechen	<i>to break</i>		
breit	<i>wide</i>	d.h. (das heißt)	<i>i.e.</i>
der Brief(-e)	<i>letter</i>	da	<i>there</i>
der Brieffreund(-e) /	<i>penfriend</i>	damals	<i>then, at that time</i>
die Brieffreundin (-nen)		die Dame(-n)	<i>lady</i>
(-nen)		danke	<i>thanks</i>
der Briefkasten(“)	<i>letter box</i>	danken + dat	<i>to thank</i>

dann	<i>then</i>	der Durst	<i>thirst</i>
dauern	<i>to last</i>	Durst haben	<i>to be thirsty</i>
decken	<i>to lay (the table)</i>	durstig	<i>thirsty</i>
denken	<i>to think</i>	die Dusche(-n)	<i>shower</i>
das Denkmal("er)	<i>monument</i>	duschen	<i>to shower</i>
deshalb	<i>for that reason,</i> <i>because of that</i>	das Dutzend	<i>dozen</i>
Deutsch	<i>German</i>	die Ecke(-n)	<i>corner</i>
der Deutsche(-n)	<i>German man</i>	ehemalig	<i>former</i>
die Deutsche(-n)	<i>German woman</i>	das Ei(-er)	<i>egg</i>
Deutschland	<i>Germany</i>	eigen	<i>own</i>
Dezember	<i>December</i>	der Eilzug("e)	<i>stopping train</i>
dick	<i>fat, thick</i>	ein / eine / ein	<i>a, an</i>
Dienstag	<i>Tuesday</i>	die Einbahnstraße(-n)	<i>one way street</i>
dieser	<i>this</i>	eine Frage stellen	<i>to ask a question</i>
diesmal	<i>this time</i>	einfach	<i>simple, single</i>
direkt	<i>direct</i>	die Einfahrt(-en)	<i>entry</i>
der Direktor(-en) / die Direktorin (-nen)	<i>director</i>	das Einfamilienhaus("er)	<i>detached house</i>
die Disko(-s)	<i>disco</i>	einige	<i>some</i>
die Disziplin	<i>discipline</i>	ein Jahr früher	<i>a year earlier</i>
doch	<i>but</i>	einkaufen	<i>to go shopping</i>
der Dokumentarfilm (-e)	<i>documentary film</i>	das Einkaufszentrum, (-zentren)	<i>shopping centre</i>
der Dom(-e)	<i>cathedral</i>	einladen	<i>to invite</i>
der Donner	<i>thunder</i>	die Einladung(-en)	<i>invitation</i>
donnern	<i>to thunder</i>	ein paar	<i>a few</i>
Donnerstag	<i>Thursday</i>	einsam	<i>lonely</i>
doof	<i>stupid, dumb</i>	einschließlich	<i>including</i>
das Doppelhaus("er)	<i>semi-detached house</i>	einsteigen	<i>to get in</i>
das Doppelzimmer(-)	<i>double room</i>	der Eintritt(-e)	<i>entrance</i>
das Dorf("er)	<i>village</i>	das Eintrittsgeld	<i>entrance money</i>
dort/da	<i>there</i>	einverstanden	<i>agreed</i>
die Dose(-n)	<i>tin</i>	einwerfen	<i>to post</i>
das Drama	<i>Drama</i>	der Einwohner(-)	<i>inhabitant</i>
drehen	<i>to turn</i>	das Einzelhaus("er)	<i>detached house</i>
dritte	<i>third</i>	das Einzelkind(-er)	<i>only child</i>
die Droge(-n)	<i>drug</i>	einzeln	<i>individual</i>
der Drogensüchtige	<i>drug addict</i>	das Einzelzimmer(-)	<i>single room</i>
die Drogerie	<i>chemist</i>	das Eis(no pl.)	<i>ice cream</i>
drüben	<i>over there</i>	die Eltern pl.	<i>parents</i>
drücken	<i>to press</i>	der Empfang	<i>reception</i>
der Duft("e)	<i>scent</i>	das Ende	<i>end</i>
dumm	<i>stupid</i>	zu Ende	<i>finished</i>
dunkel	<i>dark</i>	enden	<i>to end</i>
dünn	<i>thin</i>	endlich	<i>finally</i>
durch + acc	<i>through</i>	das Endspiel	<i>final</i>
der Durchfall	<i>diarrhoea</i>	eng	<i>narrow</i>
dürfen	<i>to be allowed</i>	England	<i>England</i>
		der Engländer(-)	<i>the English man</i>

die Engländerin(-nen)	<i>English woman</i>	die Fahrkarte(-n)	<i>ticket</i>
Englisch	<i>English</i>	der Fahrkartenschalter	<i>ticket window</i>
enorm	<i>enormous</i>	der Fahrplan("e)	<i>timetable</i>
entlang + <i>acc/dat</i>	<i>along</i>	das Fahrrad("er)	<i>bicycle</i>
sich entscheiden	<i>to decide</i>	der Fahrschein(e)	<i>ticket</i>
entschuldigen	<i>to excuse</i>	der Fahrstuhl("e)	<i>lift</i>
sich entschuldigen	<i>to apologise</i>	die Fahrt(-en)	<i>journey</i>
Entschuldigung	<i>excuse, apology</i>	fallen	<i>to fall</i>
sich erbrechen	<i>to be sick</i>	falsch	<i>false, wrong</i>
die Erbse(-n)	<i>pea</i>	die Familie	<i>family</i>
die Erdbeere(-n)	<i>strawberry</i>	der/die Familienan- gehörige(-n)	<i>family member</i>
das Erdgeschoss(-e)	<i>ground floor</i>	der Familienname	<i>surname, family name</i>
die Erdkunde	<i>Geography</i>	das Familienzimmer(-)	<i>family room</i>
Erfolg haben	<i>to be successful</i>	der Fan(-s)	<i>fan</i>
erfolgreich	<i>successful</i>	fantastisch	<i>fantastic</i>
sich erinnern	<i>to remember</i>	die Farbe(-n)	<i>colour</i>
die Erinnerung(-en)	<i>memory</i>	Fasching	<i>Carnival</i>
sich erkälten	<i>to catch a cold</i>	fast	<i>almost</i>
erlauben	<i>to permit</i>	die Fastenzeit	<i>Lent</i>
die Erlaubnis(-se)	<i>permission</i>	faul	<i>lazy</i>
erlaubt	<i>permitted</i>	Februar	<i>February</i>
erscheinen	<i>to appear, seem</i>	fehlen	<i>to be missing, lack</i>
erste	<i>first</i>	der Fehler(-)	<i>mistake</i>
der Erste-Hilfe-Kasten	<i>first aid cabinet</i>	feiern	<i>to celebrate</i>
erstens	<i>firstly</i>	der Feiertag	<i>holiday</i>
der/die Erwachsene (-n)	<i>grown-up, adult</i>	das Feld(-er)	<i>field</i>
erzählen	<i>to tell</i>	das Fenster(-)	<i>window</i>
es gab	<i>there was / were</i>	die Ferien pl.	<i>holidays</i>
es gehört	<i>it belongs to</i>	fernsehen	<i>to watch TV</i>
es gibt (nicht)	<i>there is/are (not)</i>	der Fernseher(-)	<i>TV</i>
es war	<i>it was</i>	fertig	<i>finished, ready</i>
essen	<i>to eat</i>	fertig sein	<i>to be ready, be finished</i>
der Essig	<i>vinegar</i>	fest	<i>solid, firm</i>
das Esszimmer(-)	<i>dining room</i>	das Fest(-e)	<i>celebration</i>
die Etage(-n)	<i>floor</i>	das Fett	<i>fat</i>
etwa	<i>about, approximately</i>	fettig	<i>fatty</i>
etwas	<i>something</i>	die Feuerwehr	<i>fire service</i>
die EU	<i>the EU</i>	das Fieber	<i>fever</i>
der Euro(-)	<i>Euro</i>	der Film(-e)	<i>film</i>
Europa	<i>Europe</i>	finden	<i>to find</i>
extra	<i>extra</i>	der Finger(-)	<i>finger</i>
fabelhaft	<i>fantastic</i>	die Firma(Firmen)	<i>company</i>
die Fabrik(-en)	<i>factory</i>	der Fisch(-e)	<i>fish</i>
das Fach("er)	<i>subject</i>	fit	<i>fit</i>
die Fachhochschule(-n)	<i>college (for specialist Subjects)</i>	das Fitnesszentrum	<i>fitness centre</i>
fahren	<i>to travel</i>	(-zentren)	
der Fahrer(-) / die Fahrerin (-nen)	<i>driver</i>		

flach	<i>flat</i>	frühstücken	<i>to eat breakfast</i>
die Flasche(-n)	<i>bottle</i>	sich fühlen	<i>to feel</i>
das Fleisch	<i>meat</i>	der Füller(-)	<i>fountain pen</i>
der Fleischer(-) / die Fleischerin(-nen)	<i>butcher</i>	für + <i>acc</i>	<i>for</i>
fleißig	<i>hard working</i>	furchtbar	<i>terrible</i>
fliegen	<i>to fly</i>	der Fuß("e)	<i>foot</i>
der Flug("e)	<i>flight</i>	der Fußball	<i>football</i>
der Flughafen(")	<i>airport</i>	die Fußgängerzone(-n)	<i>pedestrian precinct</i>
das Flugzeug(-e)	<i>aeroplane</i>	die Gabel(-n)	<i>fork</i>
der Flur(-e)	<i>corridor</i>	der Gang("e)	<i>corridor</i>
der Fluss("e)	<i>river</i>	ganz	<i>quite</i>
folgen + <i>dat</i>	<i>to follow</i>	ganz ordentlich	<i>pretty good</i>
fortführen	<i>to carry on, continue</i>	die Garage(-n)	<i>garage</i>
das Foto(-s)	<i>photo</i>	der Garten(")	<i>garden</i>
der Fotoapparat(-e)	<i>camera</i>	die Gartenarbeit	<i>gardening</i>
fotografieren	<i>to take a photo</i>	das Gas(-e)	<i>gas</i>
fotokopieren	<i>to photocopy</i>	der Gast("e)	<i>guest</i>
die Frage(-n)	<i>question</i>	die Gastfreundschaft	<i>hospitality</i>
fragen	<i>to ask, question</i>	das Gasthaus("er)	<i>pub, restaurant</i>
der Franken	<i>Swiss franc</i>	das Gebäude(-)	<i>building</i>
Frankreich	<i>France</i>	geben	<i>to give</i>
der Franzose(-n)	<i>French man</i>	das Gebiet(-e)	<i>region</i>
die Französin(-nen)	<i>French woman</i>	geboren am.....	<i>born on the....</i>
Französisch	<i>French</i>	die Geburt	<i>birth</i>
die Frau(-en)	<i>woman</i>	der Geburtstag(-e)	<i>birthday</i>
frei	<i>free</i>	geduldig	<i>patient</i>
das Freibad("er)	<i>open air swimming pool</i>	gefallen + <i>dat</i>	<i>to like something</i>
im Freien	<i>in the open air</i>	gegen + <i>acc</i>	<i>towards / against</i>
Freitag	<i>Friday</i>	die Gegend	<i>landscape, region</i>
das Freizeichen	<i>dialling tone</i>	das Gegenteil	<i>opposite</i>
die Freizeit	<i>leisure time</i>	gegenüber + <i>dat</i>	<i>opposite</i>
der Freizeitpark(-s)	<i>leisure park</i>	das Gehalt	<i>salary</i>
der/die Fremde(-n)	<i>stranger</i>	gehen	<i>to go</i>
mit Freude	<i>with joy</i>	der Gehsteig(-e)	<i>pavement</i>
sich freuen	<i>to be happy, pleased</i>	es geht	<i>not too bad, I'm alright</i>
sich freuen auf + <i>acc</i>	<i>to look forward to</i>	gelb	<i>yellow</i>
der Freund(-e) / die Freundin(-nen)	<i>friend</i>	das Geld	<i>money</i>
freundlich	<i>friendly</i>	der Geldbeutel	<i>purse</i>
die Freundschaft(-en)	<i>friendship</i>	der Geldwechsel	<i>exchange of money</i>
frieren	<i>to freeze</i>	gem. (gemischt)	<i>mixed</i>
frisch	<i>fresh</i>	gemein	<i>nasty, mean</i>
froh	<i>happy, cheerful</i>	das Gemüse	<i>vegetables</i>
der Frost	<i>frost</i>	genau	<i>exact</i>
der Fruchtsaft("e)	<i>fruit juice</i>	genug	<i>enough</i>
früh	<i>early</i>	genug haben	<i>to have enough/sufficient</i>
früher	<i>earlier</i>	geöffnet	<i>open</i>
der Frühling	<i>Spring</i>	das Gepäck	<i>luggage</i>
das Frühstück	<i>breakfast</i>		

die Gepäckaufbewahrung	<i>left luggage</i>	Griechenland	<i>Greece</i>
gerade	<i>straight, just now</i>	die Griechin	<i>Greek woman</i>
geradeaus	<i>straight ahead</i>	griechisch	<i>Greek</i>
gerecht	<i>just</i>	die Grippe	<i>flu</i>
gern	<i>gladly</i>	groß	<i>large</i>
gern geschehen	<i>it is / was a pleasure</i>	großartig	<i>magnificent</i>
gern haben	<i>to like</i>	Großbritannien	<i>Great Britain</i>
der Geruch	<i>smell</i>	die Größe(-n)	<i>size, height</i>
die Gesamtschule(-n)	<i>comprehensive school</i>	die Großeltern pl.	<i>grandparents</i>
das Geschäft(-e)	<i>shop</i>	die Großmutter(“)	<i>grandmother</i>
die Geschäftszeit(-en)	<i>shop opening hours</i>	der Großvater(“)	<i>grandfather</i>
geschehen	<i>to happen</i>	grün	<i>green</i>
das Geschenk(-e)	<i>present</i>	aus diesem Grund	<i>for this reason</i>
die Geschichte	<i>history, story</i>	der Grund(“e)	<i>reason</i>
geschieden	<i>divorced</i>	die Grundschule(-n)	<i>primary school</i>
das Geschirr	<i>crockery</i>	die grüne Bohne(-n)	<i>green beans</i>
geschlossen	<i>closed</i>	die Gruppe(-n)	<i>group</i>
der Geschmack	<i>taste</i>	Grüß Gott!	<i>hello!</i>
geschwätzig	<i>talkative</i>	der Gummi(-s)	<i>rubber</i>
die Geschwister pl.	<i>brothers and sisters</i>	gut	<i>good</i>
gestern	<i>yesterday</i>	gut / schlecht riechen	<i>to smell good / bad</i>
gesund	<i>healthy</i>	Guten Abend	<i>good evening</i>
die Gesundheit	<i>health</i>	Guten Tag	<i>hello</i>
das Getränk(-e)	<i>drink</i>	das Gymnasium	<i>grammar school</i>
getrennt	<i>separated</i>	(Gymnasien)	
die Gewalt(-en)	<i>power, force</i>	die Gymnastik	<i>physical exercise</i>
gewaltig	<i>huge</i>	das Haar(-e)	<i>hair</i>
gewinnen	<i>to win</i>	haben	<i>to have</i>
das Gewitter(-)	<i>thunderstorm</i>	der Hafen(“)	<i>harbour</i>
sich gewöhnen an	<i>to get used to</i>	das Hähnchen(-)	<i>chicken</i>
+ acc		halb	<i>half</i>
gewöhnlich	<i>usually</i>	der Halbbruder(“)	<i>half brother</i>
das Glas(“er)	<i>glass</i>	die Halbpension	<i>half board</i>
glauben	<i>to believe</i>	die Halbschwester(-n)	<i>half sister</i>
gleich	<i>same, equal, immediately</i>	das Hallenbad(“er)	<i>indoor swimming pool</i>
der/die/das gleiche	<i>the same</i>	Hallo	<i>hello/hallo</i>
das Gleis(-e)	<i>platform</i>	der Hals	<i>throat</i>
das Glück	<i>luck</i>	die Haltestelle(-n)	<i>bus/tram stop</i>
glücklich	<i>happy</i>	der Hamburger(-)	<i>hamburger</i>
Gott!	<i>God!</i>	der Hamster(-)	<i>hamster</i>
der Grad(-e)	<i>degree</i>	die Hand(“e)	<i>hand</i>
das Graffiti	<i>graffiti</i>	der Handel	<i>trade</i>
das Gramm	<i>gram</i>	der Handschuh(-e)	<i>glove</i>
gratis	<i>free</i>	das Handtuch(“er)	<i>hand towel</i>
grau	<i>grey</i>	das Handy (-s)	<i>mobile phone</i>
der Grieche	<i>Greek man</i>	hart	<i>hard</i>
		hassen	<i>to hate</i>
		hässlich	<i>ugly</i>
		der Hauptbahnhof(“e)	<i>main railway station</i>
		die Hauptspeise	<i>main dish</i>

die Hauptstraße(-n)	<i>main street</i>	hoffentlich	<i>hopefully</i>
die Hauptverkehrszeit	<i>rush hour</i>	höflich	<i>polite</i>
die Hausaufgabe(-n)	<i>homework</i>	der Holländer(-)	<i>Dutch man</i>
die Hausfrau(-en)	<i>housewife</i>	die Holländerin(-nen)	<i>Dutch woman</i>
der Haushalt	<i>household</i>	holländisch	<i>Dutch</i>
die Hausnummer(-n)	<i>house number</i>	das Holz	<i>wood</i>
das Haustier(-e)	<i>pet</i>	hören	<i>to hear</i>
heben	<i>to lift, raise</i>	der Hörer	<i>receiver, listener</i>
das Heft(-e)	<i>exercise book</i>	der Horrorfilm(-e)	<i>horror film</i>
heftig	<i>violent</i>	die Hose(-n)	<i>trousers</i>
heiß	<i>hot</i>	das Hotel(-s)	<i>hotel</i>
heißen	<i>to be called</i>	hübsch	<i>pretty</i>
das heißt	<i>that is (to say)</i>	humorlos	<i>humourless</i>
helfen	<i>to help</i>	der Hund(-e)	<i>dog</i>
hell	<i>pale, light</i>	der Hunger	<i>hunger</i>
das Hemd(-en)	<i>shirt</i>	Hunger haben	<i>to be hungry</i>
her	<i>towards</i>	hungrig	<i>hungry</i>
herabgesetzt	<i>reduced</i>	der Hut("e)	<i>hat</i>
der Herbst	<i>Autumn</i>	die Idee(-n)	<i>idea</i>
der Herd(-e)	<i>cooker</i>	gute Idee	<i>good idea</i>
hereinkommen	<i>to come in</i>	das Image(-s)	<i>image</i>
Herr	<i>Mr</i>	der Imbiss(-e)	<i>snack</i>
der Herr	<i>gentleman</i>	die Imbissstube(-n)	<i>snack bar</i>
herrlich	<i>marvellous</i>	immer	<i>always</i>
Herr Ober	<i>Waiter!</i>	immer noch	<i>still</i>
hervorragend	<i>outstanding</i>	in + <i>acc/dat</i>	<i>in / into</i>
herzlich	<i>warm, sincere</i>	inbegriffen	<i>included</i>
heute	<i>today</i>	die Industrie(-n)	<i>industry</i>
heute Morgen	<i>this morning</i>	die Informatik	<i>IT</i>
heutzutage	<i>nowadays</i>	die Information(-en)	<i>information desk</i>
hier	<i>here</i>	das	<i>information office</i>
die Hilfe(-n)	<i>help</i>	Informationsbüro(-s)	
hilfsbereit	<i>helpful</i>	inklusiv	<i>inclusive</i>
hin	<i>away from</i>	innen	<i>inside</i>
hin und zurück	<i>return</i>	insbesondere	<i>especially, particularly</i>
hinausgehen	<i>to go out</i>	ins Bett gehen	<i>to go to bed</i>
hineingehen	<i>to go in</i>	das Instrument(-e)	<i>instrument</i>
hinten	<i>behind</i>	intelligent	<i>intelligent</i>
hinter + <i>acc / dat</i>	<i>behind</i>	der Intercity-Zug("e)	<i>inter city train</i>
hinuntergehen	<i>to go down</i>	interessant	<i>interesting</i>
historisch	<i>historic</i>	das Interesse(-n)	<i>interest</i>
das Hobby(-s)	<i>hobby</i>	sich interessieren für	<i>to be interested in</i>
hoch	<i>high</i>	+ <i>acc</i>	
die Hochschule(-n)	<i>university</i>	das Internat(-e)	<i>boarding school</i>
in Höchstform	<i>in peak condition</i>	die Internatschule(-n)	<i>boarding school</i>
das Hockey	<i>hockey</i>	der Ire(-n)	<i>Irish man</i>
der Hof("e)	<i>yard</i>	irgendetwas	<i>something</i>
hoffen	<i>to hope</i>	irgendjemand	<i>someone</i>
		die Irin(-nen)	<i>Irish woman</i>
		irisch	<i>Irish</i>

Irland	<i>Ireland</i>	der Keks(-e)	<i>biscuit</i>
Italien	<i>Italy</i>	der Kellner(-) / die Kellnerin(-nen)	<i>waiter / waitress</i>
der Italiener(-)	<i>Italian man</i>	kennen	<i>to know</i>
die Italienerin(-nen)	<i>Italian woman</i>	das Kilo(-s)	<i>kilo</i>
italienisch	<i>Italian</i>	das Kilometer	<i>kilometre</i>
ja	<i>yes</i>	X Kilometer pro Stunde	<i>X Kilometres per hour</i>
die Jacke(-n)	<i>jacket</i>	das Kind(-er)	<i>child</i>
das Jahr(-e)	<i>year</i>	der Kindergarten	<i>nursery school</i>
die Jahreszeit(-en)	<i>season</i>	das Kino(-s)	<i>cinema</i>
Januar	<i>January</i>	die Kirche(-n)	<i>church</i>
die Jeans(-)	<i>jeans</i>	die Kirsche(-n)	<i>cherry</i>
jeden Tag	<i>every day</i>	Klasse	<i>great, marvellous</i>
jeder	<i>every</i>	die Klasse(-n)	<i>class</i>
jemand	<i>someone, somebody</i>	die Klassenfahrt(-en)	<i>school trip</i>
jener	<i>that</i>	das Klassenzimmer(-)	<i>classroom</i>
jetzt	<i>now</i>	klassisch	<i>classical</i>
der/das Joghurt(-s)	<i>yoghurt</i>	das Klavier(-e)	<i>piano</i>
die Jugendherberge (-n)	<i>youth hostel</i>	das Kleid(-er)	<i>dress</i>
der Jugendklub(-s)	<i>youth club</i>	der Kleiderschrank("e)	<i>wardrobe</i>
Juli	<i>July</i>	die Kleidung	<i>clothing</i>
jung	<i>young</i>	klein	<i>small</i>
der Junge(-n)	<i>boy</i>	das Kleingeld	<i>small change</i>
jünger	<i>younger</i>	das Klima	<i>climate</i>
Juni	<i>June</i>	klingeln	<i>to ring the bell</i>
der Kaffee	<i>coffee</i>	der Klub(-s)	<i>club</i>
das Kalbfleisch	<i>veal</i>	klug	<i>clever</i>
kalt	<i>cold</i>	das Knie(-)	<i>knee</i>
die Kamera(-s)	<i>camera</i>	der Knopf("e)	<i>button</i>
der Kanal	<i>English Channel</i>	kochen	<i>to cook</i>
das Kaninchen(-)	<i>rabbit</i>	der Kohl	<i>cabbage</i>
die Kantine(-n)	<i>canteen</i>	Köln	<i>Cologne</i>
der Karneval	<i>carnival</i>	komisch	<i>funny</i>
die Karotte(-n)	<i>carrot</i>	kommen	<i>to come</i>
die Karte(-n)	<i>card</i>	die Komödie(-n)	<i>comedy</i>
die Kartoffel(-n)	<i>potato</i>	kompliziert	<i>complicated</i>
der Käse	<i>cheese</i>	die Konditorei(-en)	<i>cake shop</i>
die Kasse(-n)	<i>check out, cash desk</i>	können	<i>to be able to</i>
die Kassette(-n)	<i>cassette</i>	das Konzert(-e)	<i>concert</i>
der Kassettenrekorder	<i>cassette recorder</i>	der Kopf("e)	<i>head</i>
der Kassierer(-) / die Kassierer(-nen)	<i>cashier</i>	kopieren	<i>to copy</i>
kastanienbraun	<i>chestnut (colour)</i>	der Korb("e)	<i>basket</i>
die Katze(-n)	<i>cat</i>	der Körper	<i>body</i>
kaufen	<i>to buy</i>	korrigieren	<i>to correct</i>
das Kaufhaus("er)	<i>department store</i>	kostenlos	<i>free of charge</i>
der Kaufmann("er) / die Kauffrau(-en)	<i>businessman / woman</i>	köstlich	<i>delicious</i>
der Kaugummi	<i>chewing gum</i>	krank	<i>sick, ill</i>
kegeln	<i>to bowl</i>	das Krankenhaus("er)	<i>hospital</i>

der Krankenpfleger(-)/ die Krankenpflegerin(nen)	<i>nurse</i>	lecker	<i>tasty</i>
die Krankenschwester (-n)	<i>nurse</i>	das Leder	<i>leather</i>
der Krankenwagen(-)	<i>ambulance</i>	ledig	<i>single</i>
die Krankheit(-en)	<i>illness</i>	leer	<i>empty</i>
die Krawatte(-n)	<i>tie</i>	die Lehre(-n)	<i>apprenticeship</i>
der Krebs	<i>cancer</i>	der Lehrer(-) / die Lehrerin(-nen)	<i>teacher</i>
die Kreditkarte(-n)	<i>credit card</i>	der Lehrgang("e)	<i>course</i>
der Kreis	<i>circle</i>	der Lehrling(-e)	<i>apprentice</i>
die Kreuzung	<i>crossroads, crossing</i>	leicht	<i>light, easy</i>
der Krimi(-s)	<i>crime film</i>	leidenschaftlich	<i>passionate</i>
kritisieren	<i>to criticise</i>	leider	<i>unfortunately</i>
die Küche(-n)	<i>kitchen</i>	leihen	<i>to lend</i>
der Kuchen(-)	<i>cake</i>	leise	<i>quiet</i>
der Kugelschreiber(-)	<i>ballpoint pen</i>	lernen	<i>to learn, study</i>
die Kuh("e)	<i>cow</i>	lesen	<i>to read</i>
kühl	<i>cool</i>	der/die/das letzte	<i>last</i>
der Kühlschrank("e)	<i>fridge</i>	letzten Samstag	<i>last Saturday</i>
der Kuli(-s)	<i>biro</i>	die Leute(pl)	<i>people</i>
der Kunde(-n) / die Kundin(-nen)	<i>customer</i>	lieb	<i>nice</i>
die Kunst	<i>Art</i>	die Liebe	<i>love</i>
kurz	<i>short</i>	lieber	<i>rather, prefer</i>
kürzlich	<i>shortly</i>	der Liebesfilm(-e)	<i>romance film</i>
die Kusine(-n)	<i>cousin</i>	Liebblings.....	<i>favourite</i>
die Küste	<i>coast</i>	am liebsten	<i>best of all</i>
das Labor(-s)	<i>laboratory</i>	das Lied(-er)	<i>song</i>
lachen	<i>to laugh</i>	liefern	<i>to deliver</i>
der Laden(")	<i>shop</i>	der Lift(-s)	<i>lift</i>
die Lampe(-n)	<i>lamp</i>	lila	<i>lilac</i>
das Land	<i>countryside</i>	die Limo(nade)(-n)	<i>lemonade</i>
das Land("er)	<i>the country</i>	das Lineal(-e)	<i>ruler</i>
die Landkarte(-n)	<i>map</i>	die Linie(-n)	<i>line, route</i>
die Landschaft(-en)	<i>landscape</i>	links	<i>to the left</i>
lang	<i>long</i>	die Liste(-n)	<i>list</i>
wie lange?	<i>How long?</i>	der/das Liter(-s)	<i>litre</i>
langsam	<i>slowly</i>	der Löffel(-)	<i>spoon</i>
der Lärm	<i>noise</i>	der Lohn("e)	<i>pay, salary</i>
der Lastwagen(-)	<i>lorry, truck</i>	die Luft	<i>air</i>
laufen	<i>to run</i>	lustig	<i>funny</i>
launisch	<i>moody</i>	machen	<i>to make, do</i>
laut	<i>loud</i>	das Mädchen(-)	<i>girl</i>
lebendig	<i>lively, brisk</i>	der Magen(")	<i>stomach</i>
die Lebensmittel(pl)	<i>food</i>	die Mahlzeit(-en)	<i>meal</i>
das Lebensmittel- geschäft(-e)	<i>food / grocery shop</i>	Mai	<i>May</i>
der Lebensraum	<i>habitat</i>	das Make-up	<i>make up</i>
lebhaft	<i>lively, animated</i>	das Mal	<i>time</i>
		-mal	<i>-times</i>
		man	<i>one</i>

manchmal	<i>sometimes</i>	mitnehmen	<i>to take (something)</i>
der Mann("er)	<i>man</i>		<i>with one</i>
die Mannschaft(-en)	<i>team</i>	der Mittag	<i>midday, noon</i>
der Mantel(")	<i>coat</i>	das Mittagessen	<i>midday meal, lunch</i>
die Mappe(-n)	<i>school bag</i>	die Mittagspause(-n)	<i>midday break</i>
das Marketing	<i>marketing</i>	die Mittagszeit	<i>lunch time</i>
der Markt("e)	<i>market</i>	mittelgroß	<i>medium sized</i>
der Marktplatz("e)	<i>market place</i>	das Mittelmeer	<i>Mediterranean Sea</i>
März	<i>March</i>	mitten	<i>in the middle</i>
die Maschine(-n)	<i>machine</i>	Mitternacht	<i>midnight</i>
die Mathe(matik)	<i>Maths</i>	Mittwoch	<i>Wednesday</i>
die Maus("e)	<i>mouse</i>	die Möbel (pl.)	<i>furniture</i>
der Mechaniker(-) / die Mechanikerin(-nen)	<i>mechanic</i>	ich möchte	<i>I would like</i>
das Medikament(-e)	<i>medicine</i>	die Mode(-n)	<i>fashion</i>
das Meer	<i>sea</i>	modern	<i>modern</i>
die Meeresfrüchte (pl.)	<i>seafood</i>	das Mofa(-s)	<i>moped</i>
das Meerschweinchen(-)	<i>guinea pig</i>	mögen	<i>to want to</i>
mehr	<i>more</i>	möglich	<i>possible</i>
mehr als	<i>more than</i>	der Moment(-e)	<i>moment</i>
mehrere	<i>several</i>	der Monat(-e)	<i>month</i>
die Mehrwertsteuer	<i>VAT</i>	Montag	<i>Monday</i>
die Meile (-n)	<i>mile</i>	morgen	<i>tomorrow</i>
meinen	<i>to think, mean</i>	der Morgen(-)	<i>morning</i>
die Meinung(-en)	<i>opinion</i>	morgens	<i>in the morning</i>
meiner Meinung nach	<i>in my opinion</i>	das Motorrad("er)	<i>motor bike</i>
eine Menge	<i>a quantity</i>	müde	<i>tired</i>
der Mensch(-en)	<i>human being</i>	mühsam	<i>laborious</i>
das Menü(-s)	<i>set meal</i>	die Mülltonne(-n)	<i>dustbin</i>
messen	<i>to measure</i>	München	<i>Munich</i>
das Messer(-)	<i>knife</i>	der Mund("er)	<i>mouth</i>
das Meter	<i>metre</i>	die Münze(-n)	<i>coin</i>
der Metzger(-)/ die Metzgerin(-nen)	<i>butcher</i>	das Museum(Museen)	<i>museum</i>
die Metzgerei(-en)	<i>butcher's shop</i>	die Musik	<i>music</i>
die Microwelle(-n)	<i>microwave</i>	müssen	<i>to have to</i>
mies	<i>rotten</i>	die Mutter(")	<i>mother</i>
mieten	<i>to rent</i>	Mutti	<i>mum</i>
die Milch	<i>milk</i>	nach	<i>past, after</i>
mindestens	<i>at least</i>	nach + <i>dat</i>	<i>to</i>
das Mineralwasser	<i>mineral water</i>	der Nachbar(-n) / die Nachbarin(-nen)	<i>neighbour</i>
die Minute(-n)	<i>minute</i>	nachher	<i>afterwards</i>
mischen	<i>to mix</i>	der Nachmittag(-e)	<i>afternoon</i>
mit + <i>dat</i>	<i>with</i>	die Nachricht(-en)	<i>news, message</i>
mitbringen	<i>to bring (something)</i>	nachsitzen	<i>to have a detention</i>
	<i>with one</i>	nächst	<i>next, nearest</i>
das Mitglied	<i>member</i>	die Nacht("e)	<i>night</i>
mitkommen	<i>to come too / as well</i>	der Nachteil	<i>disadvantage</i>
		der Nachtsch(-e)	<i>dessert</i>
		nah	<i>near</i>

in der Nähe	<i>in the vicinity, near</i>	nutzlos	<i>useless</i>
die Nahrung	<i>food</i>		
der Nahverkehrszug	<i>local train</i>	O.K.	<i>ok</i>
(“e)		obdachlos	<i>homeless</i>
der Name(-n)	<i>name</i>	oben	<i>above</i>
die Nase(-n)	<i>nose</i>	die Oberstufe	<i>sixth form</i>
nass	<i>wet</i>	das Obst	<i>fruit</i>
natürlich	<i>naturally</i>	oder	<i>or</i>
die Naturwissenschaft	<i>natural sciences</i>	offen	<i>open</i>
(-en)		öffentlich	<i>public</i>
der Nebel	<i>fog</i>	öffentlicher	<i>public transport</i>
neben + <i>acc / dat</i>	<i>next to</i>	Personenverkehr	
neblig	<i>foggy</i>	öffnen	<i>to open</i>
nehmen	<i>to take</i>	die Öffnungszeiten(-en)	<i>opening time</i>
nein	<i>no</i>	oft	<i>often</i>
auf die Nerven gehen	<i>to get on one’s nerves</i>	ohne + <i>acc</i>	<i>without</i>
		das Ohr(-en)	<i>ear</i>
nett	<i>nice</i>	Oktober	<i>October</i>
neu	<i>new</i>	das Öl	<i>oil</i>
das Neujahr	<i>New Year</i>	die Oma(-s)	<i>grandma</i>
neulich	<i>recently</i>	das Omelett(-n)	<i>omelette</i>
nicht	<i>not</i>	Omi	<i>grandma</i>
nicht da sein	<i>not to be present</i>	der Onkel(-)	<i>uncle</i>
nicht mehr	<i>no more/no longer</i>	der Opa(-s)	<i>granddad</i>
nichts	<i>nothing</i>	Opi	<i>grandad</i>
nie	<i>never</i>	optimistisch	<i>optimistic</i>
die Niederlande	<i>the Netherlands</i>	orange	<i>orange</i>
der Niederländer(-)	<i>Dutch man</i>	die Orange(-n)	<i>orange</i>
die Niederländerin	<i>Dutch woman</i>	der Orangensaft(“e)	<i>orange juice</i>
(-nen)		das Orchester	<i>orchestra</i>
niederländisch	<i>Dutch</i>	ordentlich	<i>tidy</i>
niemand	<i>nobody</i>	der Ordner(-)	<i>file</i>
noch	<i>still</i>	in Ordnung	<i>all right, ok</i>
noch einmal	<i>once again</i>	organisieren	<i>to organise</i>
noch einmal sehen	<i>to look again</i>	der Osten	<i>East</i>
nochmal	<i>again</i>	Ostern	<i>Easter</i>
noch nicht	<i>not yet</i>	Österreich	<i>Austria</i>
der Norden	<i>North</i>	der Österreicher(-)	<i>Austrian man</i>
die Nordsee	<i>North Sea</i>	die Österreicherin(-nen)	<i>Austrian woman</i>
normalerweise	<i>usually</i>	österreichisch	<i>Austrian</i>
der Notausgang(“e)	<i>emergency exit</i>	die Ostsee	<i>Baltic Sea</i>
die Note(-n)	<i>grade, (musical)</i>		
	<i>note</i>	das Paar	<i>pair</i>
nötig	<i>necessary, needed</i>	ein paar	<i>a few</i>
der Notruf	<i>emergency call</i>	das Päckchen	<i>small parcel</i>
notwendig	<i>necessary</i>	die Packung(-en)	<i>packet</i>
November	<i>November</i>	das Paket(-e)	<i>parcel, bundle, packet</i>
null	<i>nought, zero</i>	das Papier(-e)	<i>paper</i>
nun	<i>now</i>	das Parfum(-s)	<i>perfume</i>
nur	<i>only</i>	der Park(-s)	<i>park</i>
nützlich	<i>useful</i>	parken	<i>to park</i>

der Parkplatz("e)	<i>parking place, car park</i>	probieren	<i>to try, taste</i>
der Partner(-) / die Partnerin(-nen)	<i>partner</i>	das Problem(-e)	<i>problem</i>
passieren	<i>to happen, to take place</i>	das Programm(-e)	<i>programme, channel</i>
die Pastille(-n)	<i>pastille</i>	programmieren	<i>to programme</i>
die Pause(-n)	<i>break</i>	das Projekt(e)	<i>project</i>
perfekt	<i>perfect</i>	der Prospekt(-e)	<i>brochure</i>
die Person(-en)	<i>person</i>	die Prüfung(-en)	<i>exam</i>
der Personenzug("e)	<i>slow passenger train</i>	der Pulli(s)	<i>pullover</i>
die Persönlichkeit	<i>personality</i>	der Pullover(-)	<i>pullover</i>
pessimistisch	<i>pessimistic</i>	putzen	<i>to clean</i>
der Pfeffer	<i>pepper</i>	der Pyjama(-s)	<i>pyjamas</i>
das Pferd(-e)	<i>horse</i>	das Quadrat(-e)	<i>square</i>
der Pfirsich(-e)	<i>peach</i>	das Rad("er)	<i>bike</i>
die Pflanze(-n)	<i>plant</i>	Rad fahren	<i>to cycle</i>
die Pflicht(-en)	<i>duty</i>	das Radio(-s)	<i>radio</i>
das Pflichtfach("er)	<i>compulsory subject</i>	der Rappen	<i>Swiss centime</i>
das Pfund	<i>pound</i>	der Rasen(-)	<i>lawn</i>
die Physik	<i>Physics</i>	das Rathaus("er)	<i>town hall</i>
das Picknick(-s)	<i>picnic</i>	rauchen	<i>to smoke</i>
der Pilz(-e)	<i>mushroom</i>	die Realschule(-n)	<i>secondary school without 6th form</i>
die Pizza(-s)/Pizzen	<i>pizza</i>	die Rechnung(-en)	<i>bill</i>
der Plan("e)	<i>plan</i>	rechts	<i>to the right</i>
die Plastik	<i>plastic</i>	das Recycling	<i>recycling</i>
der Platz("e)	<i>place, seat</i>	die Regel(-n)	<i>rule</i>
plaudern	<i>to chat</i>	der Regen	<i>rain</i>
plötzlich	<i>suddenly</i>	der Regenschirm(-e)	<i>umbrella</i>
die Polizei	<i>police</i>	regnen	<i>to rain</i>
der Polizist(-en) / die Polizistin(-nen)	<i>policeman / woman</i>	reich	<i>rich</i>
die Pommes (pl.)	<i>fries</i>	reichen	<i>to be enough, to pass, to hand</i>
die Pommes frites(pl.)	<i>chips</i>	das Reihenhaus("er)	<i>terraced house</i>
der Pop	<i>pop</i>	der Reis	<i>rice</i>
die Portion(-en)	<i>portion</i>	die Reise(-n)	<i>journey</i>
Portugal	<i>Portugal</i>	das Reisebüro(-s)	<i>travel agent</i>
der Portugiese(-n)	<i>Portuguese man</i>	der Reisebus(-se)	<i>coach</i>
die Portugiesin(-nen)	<i>Portuguese woman</i>	reisen	<i>to travel</i>
portugiesisch	<i>Portuguese</i>	der/die Reisende(-n)	<i>traveller</i>
die Post	<i>post office</i>	der Reisepass("e)	<i>passport</i>
das Poster(-)	<i>poster</i>	der Reisescheck(-s)	<i>traveller's cheque</i>
die Postkarte(-n)	<i>post card</i>	das Reiseziel	<i>destination</i>
die Postleitzahl(-en) (PLZ)	<i>post code</i>	reiten	<i>to ride (a horse)</i>
praktisch	<i>practical</i>	die Religion	<i>Religion</i>
die Praline(-n)	<i>filled chocolate</i>	reservieren	<i>to reserve</i>
der Preis(-e)	<i>price</i>	die Reservierung(-en)	<i>reservation</i>
preiswert	<i>good value</i>	das Restaurant(-s)	<i>restaurant</i>
prima	<i>great, fantastic</i>	das Resultat(-e)	<i>result</i>
pro	<i>per</i>	die Rettung	<i>rescue</i>
		das Rezept(-e)	<i>recipe</i>
		der Rhein	<i>Rhine</i>

richtig	<i>correct</i>	schlank	<i>slim</i>
die Richtung(-en)	<i>direction</i>	schlecht	<i>bad</i>
aus/von welcher Richtung?	<i>from which direction?</i>	schließen	<i>to close</i>
alle Richtungen	<i>all directions</i>	schlimm	<i>bad</i>
das Rindfleisch	<i>beef</i>	der Schlips(-e)	<i>tie</i>
der Ring(-e)	<i>ring</i>	Schlittschuh laufen	<i>to skate</i>
der Rock("e)	<i>skirt</i>	das Schloss("er)	<i>castle, palace</i>
der Rollschuh(-e)	<i>roller skate</i>	der Schlüssel(-)	<i>key</i>
rosa	<i>pink</i>	schmal	<i>narrow</i>
rot	<i>red</i>	schmecken	<i>to taste</i>
der Rücken(-)	<i>back</i>	die Schmerzen(pl.)	<i>pain</i>
die Rückfahrkarte (-n)	<i>return ticket</i>	der Schmuck	<i>jewellery</i>
das Rugby	<i>rugby</i>	schmutzig	<i>dirty</i>
ruhig	<i>quiet, peaceful</i>	der Schnee	<i>snow</i>
die Rundfahrt(-en)	<i>tour</i>	schneiden	<i>to cut</i>
		schneien	<i>to snow</i>
		schnell	<i>quickly</i>
der Saft("e)	<i>juice</i>	der Schnupfen(-)	<i>head cold</i>
sagen	<i>to say, tell</i>	der Schnurrbart("e)	<i>moustache</i>
die Sahne	<i>cream</i>	die Schokolade(-n)	<i>chocolate</i>
der Salat(-e)	<i>salad</i>	schon	<i>already</i>
das Salz	<i>salt</i>	schön	<i>beautiful, pretty</i>
Salzburg	<i>Salzburg</i>	der Schotte(-n)	<i>Scottish man</i>
sammeln	<i>to collect</i>	die Schottin(-nen)	<i>Scottish woman</i>
Samstag	<i>Saturday</i>	schottisch	<i>Scottish</i>
der Sänger	<i>singer</i>	Schottland	<i>Scotland</i>
satt haben	<i>to have enough</i>	schrecklich	<i>terrible</i>
sauber	<i>clean</i>	schreiben	<i>to write</i>
die S-Bahn	<i>city train</i>	die Schreibwaren(pl.)	<i>stationery</i>
die Schachtel(-n)	<i>box</i>	schüchtern	<i>shy</i>
schaden	<i>to damage, harm</i>	der Schuh(-e)	<i>shoe</i>
das Schaf(-e)	<i>sheep</i>	die Schularbeiten(pl.)	<i>school work</i>
der Schaffner(-)	<i>conductor</i>	der Schuldirektor(-en) / die Schuldirektorin (-nen)	<i>headteacher</i>
der Schal(-e/s)	<i>scarf</i>	die Schule(-n)	<i>school</i>
die Schale(-n)	<i>bowl, skin</i>	der Schüler(-) / die Schülerin(-nen)	<i>pupil</i>
scharf	<i>sharp, spicy</i>	der Schultag(e)	<i>school day</i>
der Schauer	<i>shower</i>	der Schutz	<i>protection</i>
der Schauspieler(-)/die Schauspielerin(-nen)	<i>actor</i>	schützen	<i>to protect</i>
der Scheck(-s)	<i>cheque</i>	schwach	<i>weak</i>
die Scheibe(-n)	<i>slice</i>	der Schwager(♂)/die Schwägerin(-nen)	<i>brother / sister in law</i>
der Schein(-e)	<i>bank note</i>	schwärmen für + acc	<i>to be mad about</i>
schick	<i>chic, smart</i>	schwarz	<i>black</i>
schicken	<i>to send</i>	schwätzen	<i>to chat</i>
schieben	<i>to push</i>	das Schweinefleisch	<i>pork</i>
das Schiff(-e)	<i>ship</i>	die Schweiz	<i>Switzerland</i>
der Schinken	<i>ham</i>	der Schweizer(-)	<i>Swiss man</i>
der Schlafanzug("e)	<i>pyjamas</i>		
schlafen	<i>to sleep</i>		
der Schlafsack("e)	<i>sleeping bag</i>		
das Schlafzimmer(-)	<i>bedroom</i>		

die Schweizerin(-nen)	<i>Swiss woman</i>	sofort	<i>at once</i>
schweizerisch	<i>Swiss</i>	sogar	<i>even</i>
schwer	<i>heavy, difficult</i>	der Sohn("e)	<i>son</i>
die Schwester(-n)	<i>sister</i>	sollen	<i>should, ought to</i>
die Schwiegermutter(")	<i>mother in law</i>	der Sommer	<i>summer</i>
der Schwiegervater(")	<i>father in law</i>	das Sonderangebot(-e)	<i>special offer</i>
die Schwierigkeit (-en)	<i>difficulty</i>	Sonnabend	<i>Saturday</i>
das Schwimmbad("er)	<i>swimming pool</i>	die Sonne	<i>sun</i>
schwimmen	<i>to swim</i>	sich sonnen	<i>to sunbathe</i>
die Sciencefiction	<i>science fiction</i>	der Sonnenbrand	<i>sunburn</i>
der Sciencefictionfilm(-e)	<i>science fiction film</i>	die Sonnenbrille(-n)	<i>sun glasses</i>
der See(-n)	<i>lake</i>	die Sonnencreme(-n)	<i>sun cream</i>
die See(-n)	<i>sea</i>	sonnig	<i>sunny</i>
das Segelboot(-e)	<i>sailing boat</i>	Sonntag	<i>Sunday</i>
segeln	<i>to sail</i>	sonst	<i>otherwise / else</i>
sehen	<i>to look, see</i>	sorgen für + acc	<i>to care for</i>
sehenswert	<i>worth seeing</i>	die Sorte(-n)	<i>sort</i>
die Sehenswürdigkeit	<i>sight</i>	das Souvenir(-s)	<i>souvenir</i>
sehr	<i>very</i>	der soziale	<i>public sector housing</i>
die Seife(-n)	<i>soap</i>	Wohnungsbau	
sein	<i>to be</i>	die Spaghetti(pl.)	<i>spaghetti</i>
seit + dat	<i>since</i>	Spanien	<i>Spain</i>
die Seite(-n)	<i>page, side</i>	der Spanier(-)	<i>Spanish man</i>
die Sekretärin(-nen)	<i>secretary</i>	die Spanierin(-nen)	<i>Spanish woman</i>
die Sekunde(-n)	<i>second</i>	spanisch	<i>Spanish</i>
selbst	<i>self</i>	sparen	<i>to save</i>
die Selbstbedienung	<i>self service</i>	die Sparkasse(-n)	<i>building society</i>
selten	<i>seldom</i>	Spaß	<i>fun</i>
die Sendung(-en)	<i>programme</i>	spät	<i>late</i>
der Senf	<i>mustard</i>	zu spät	<i>too late</i>
September	<i>September</i>	später	<i>later</i>
die Serie(-n)	<i>series</i>	spazieren gehen	<i>to go for a walk</i>
servieren	<i>to serve</i>	die Speisekarte(-n)	<i>menu</i>
die Serviette(-n)	<i>serviette</i>	der Speisesaal(säle)	<i>dining room</i>
Servus!	<i>Hello! Bye!</i>	die Spezialität(-en)	<i>speciality</i>
der Sessel(-)	<i>easy chair</i>	der Spiegel(-)	<i>mirror</i>
sich setzen	<i>to sit down</i>	das Spiegelei(-er)	<i>fried egg</i>
die Shorts(-)	<i>shorts</i>	das Spiel(-e)	<i>game, play</i>
sicher	<i>safely, certainly</i>	spielen	<i>to play</i>
die Sicherheit	<i>security</i>	der Spielplatz("e)	<i>playground</i>
der Sicherheitsgurt(-e)	<i>seat-belt</i>	Spitze	<i>first class, great</i>
sicherlich	<i>certainly</i>	der Sport	<i>sport</i>
singen	<i>to sing</i>	sportlich	<i>sporty</i>
der Sirup(-e)	<i>syrup</i>		
der Sitz(-e)	<i>seat</i>		
sitzen	<i>to sit</i>		
Ski fahren	<i>to go skiing</i>		
so	<i>so</i>		
die Socke(-n)	<i>sock</i>		
das Sofa(-s)	<i>sofa, settee</i>		

der Sportplatz("e)	<i>playing field</i>	der Stuhl("e)	<i>chair</i>
das Sportzentrum (-zentren)	<i>sports centre</i>	die Stunde(-n)	<i>lesson, hour</i>
die Sprache(-n)	<i>language</i>	der Stundenplan("e)	<i>timetable</i>
sprechen	<i>to speak, talk</i>	der Sturm("e)	<i>storm</i>
die Sprechstunde(-n)	<i>consultation hours</i>	stürmisch	<i>stormy</i>
der Sprudel	<i>sparkling mineral water</i>	suchen	<i>to look for</i>
die Spülmaschine	<i>dishwasher</i>	die Sucht	<i>addiction</i>
die Staatsan- gehörigkeit (-en)	<i>nationality</i>	die Süchtigkeit	<i>addiction</i>
das Stadion(Stadien)	<i>stadium</i>	Süden	<i>South</i>
die Stadt("e)	<i>town</i>	super	<i>super</i>
der Stadtbummel(-)	<i>stroll round town</i>	der Supermarkt("e)	<i>supermarket</i>
die Stadtmitte(-n)	<i>town centre</i>	die Suppe(-n)	<i>soup</i>
der Stadtplan("e)	<i>town plan</i>	süß	<i>sweet</i>
der Stadtrand("er)	<i>outskirts</i>	die Süßigkeit(-en)	<i>sweet</i>
die Stadtrundfahrt(-en)	<i>sight seeing tour</i>	das Süßwarenge- schäft(-e)	<i>sweet shop</i>
stark	<i>strong</i>	das Sweatshirt(-s)	<i>sweatshirt</i>
statt finden	<i>to take place</i>	sympathisch	<i>nice, likeable</i>
der (Verkehrs)stau(-s)	<i>traffic jam</i>	der Tabak	<i>tobacco</i>
staub saugen	<i>to vacuum</i>	die Tabakwaren(pl.)	<i>tobacco products</i>
das Steak(-s)	<i>steak</i>	die Tablette(-n)	<i>tablet</i>
stehen bleiben	<i>to stand still</i>	die Tafel(-n)	<i>blackboard</i>
steigen	<i>to climb</i>	der Tag(-e)	<i>day</i>
die Stelle(-n)	<i>job, position</i>	das Tagesmenü(-s)	<i>set menu of the day</i>
das Stellenangebot(-e)	<i>offer of a job</i>	täglich	<i>daily</i>
sterben	<i>to die</i>	das Tal("er)	<i>valley</i>
die Stereoanlage	<i>stereo system</i>	die Tankstelle(-n)	<i>petrol station</i>
die Stewardess(-en)	<i>stewardess</i>	die Tante(-n)	<i>aunt</i>
Stief.....	<i>step....</i>	der Tanz("e)	<i>dance</i>
still	<i>silent, quiet</i>	tanzen	<i>to dance</i>
die Stille	<i>quiet, silence</i>	die Tasche(-n)	<i>bag, pocket</i>
die Stimme(-n)	<i>voice</i>	das Taschengeld	<i>pocket money</i>
stimmen	<i>to be right, correct</i>	die Tasse(-n)	<i>cup</i>
stimmt	<i>agreed</i>	das Taxi(-s)	<i>taxi</i>
der Stock	<i>floor</i>	die Technologie	<i>technology</i>
die Strafarbeit(-en)	<i>extra work (as punishment)</i>	der Tee(-s)	<i>tea</i>
der Strand("e)	<i>beach</i>	teilen	<i>to share</i>
die Straße(-n)	<i>street</i>	der Teilzeitjob(-s)	<i>part-time job</i>
die Straßenbahn(-en)	<i>tram</i>	das Telefon(-e)	<i>telephone</i>
der Streit(-e)	<i>argument</i>	telefonieren	<i>to telephone</i>
streiten	<i>to argue</i>	die Telefonkarte(-n)	<i>telephone card</i>
streng	<i>strict, severe</i>	die Telefon- nummer(-n)	<i>telephone number</i>
das Stück(-e)	<i>piece</i>	die Telefonzelle(-n)	<i>telephone box</i>
das Stückchen	<i>a little piece</i>	der Teller(-)	<i>plate</i>
der Student(-en)	<i>university student</i>	die Temperatur	<i>temperature</i>
studieren	<i>to study (at university)</i>	das Tennis	<i>tennis</i>
das Studium (Studien)	<i>course of study</i>	der Teppich(-e)	<i>carpet</i>
		der Test(-s)	<i>test</i>

teuer	<i>expensive</i>	die Uhr	<i>clock</i>
das Theater(-)	<i>theatre</i>	um + <i>acc</i>	<i>at, (a)round</i>
das Theaterstück(-e)	<i>play</i>	um wie viel Uhr?	<i>at what time?</i>
das Tier(-e)	<i>animal</i>	die Umfrage(-n)	<i>survey</i>
der Tisch(-e)	<i>table</i>	der Umschlag("e)	<i>envelope</i>
das Tischtennis	<i>table tennis</i>	umsteigen	<i>to change</i>
der Toast	<i>toast</i>	die Umwelt(-)	<i>environment</i>
die Tochter(")	<i>daughter</i>	die Umweltver-	<i>environmental</i>
die Toilette(-n)	<i>toilet</i>	schmutzung	<i>pollution</i>
toll	<i>great</i>	unbedingt	<i>absolute</i>
die Tomate(-n)	<i>tomato</i>	und	<i>and</i>
die Torte(-n)	<i>cake, gateau</i>	unfit	<i>unfit</i>
total	<i>totally</i>	unfreundlich	<i>unfriendly</i>
die Tour(-en)	<i>tour</i>	ungeduldig	<i>impatient</i>
der Tourismus	<i>tourism</i>	ungefähr	<i>approximately</i>
der Tourist(-en)	<i>tourist</i>	ungerecht	<i>unjust, unfair</i>
die Touristen-	<i>tourist information</i>	ungesund	<i>unhealthy</i>
information(en)		unglücklich	<i>unhappy</i>
tragen	<i>to carry, to wear</i>	unhöflich	<i>impolite</i>
trainieren	<i>to train</i>	die Uniform(-en)	<i>uniform</i>
traurig	<i>sad</i>	die Universität(-en)	<i>university</i>
treffen	<i>to meet</i>	unmöglich	<i>impossible</i>
(Sport) treiben	<i>to do, to go in for</i> (sport)	unten	<i>down</i>
		unter + <i>acc / dat</i>	<i>under</i>
die Treppe(-n)	<i>stairs</i>	das Untergeschoss	<i>basement</i>
das Trimester	<i>term</i>	die Unterkunft("e)	<i>accommodation</i>
trinken	<i>to drink</i>	der Unterricht(no pl.)	<i>lesson</i>
trocken	<i>dry</i>	der Unterschied(-e)	<i>difference</i>
Tschüs	<i>Bye</i>	unterschreiben	<i>to sign</i>
das T-Shirt(-s)	<i>t-shirt</i>	die Unterschrift	<i>signature</i>
tun	<i>to do</i>	unterstützen	<i>to support</i>
die Tür(-en)	<i>door</i>	der Untertitel	<i>subtitle</i>
der Türke(-n)	<i>Turkish man</i>	unterwegs	<i>on the way</i>
die Türkei	<i>Turkey</i>	unzufrieden	<i>dissatisfied</i>
die Türkin(-nen)	<i>Turkish woman</i>	der Urlaub	<i>holiday</i>
türkisch	<i>Turkish</i>	die USA	<i>USA</i>
das Turnen	<i>P.E., gymnastics</i>	usw. (und so weiter)	<i>etc.</i>
die Turnhalle(-n)	<i>gym</i>		
die Tüte(-n)	<i>bag</i>	der Vandalismus	<i>vandalism</i>
typisch	<i>typical</i>	die Vanille	<i>vanilla</i>
		der Vater(")	<i>father</i>
die U-Bahn(-en)	<i>underground train</i>	Vati	<i>dad</i>
üben	<i>to practise</i>	der Vegetarier(-) / die	<i>vegetarian</i>
über + <i>acc / dat</i>	<i>over / above</i>	Vegetarierin(-nen)	
überall	<i>everywhere</i>	sich verabschieden	<i>to say goodbye</i>
übermorgen	<i>day after tomorrow</i>	die Verantwortung (-en)	<i>responsibility</i>
übernachten	<i>to stay overnight</i>	verbinden	<i>to connect</i>
die Übernachtung(-en)	<i>overnight stay</i>	verboten	<i>forbidden, prohibited</i>
überqueren	<i>to cross</i>		
die Überraschung (-en)	<i>surprise</i>		

der Verbrauchermarkt ("e)	<i>hypermarket</i>	der Vorname(-n)	<i>first / Christian name</i>
verdienen	<i>to earn</i>	vorne	<i>at the front</i>
der Verein(-e)	<i>club</i>	der Vorort(-e)	<i>suburb</i>
verflixt	<i>akward, damned</i>	vorschlagen	<i>to suggest</i>
die Vergangenheit	<i>the past</i>	Vorsicht	<i>be careful, watch out</i>
vergessen	<i>to forget</i>	vorsichtig sein	<i>to be careful</i>
vergleichen	<i>to compare</i>	die Vorspeise(-n)	<i>starter</i>
das Verhältnis(-se)	<i>relationship</i>	vorstellen	<i>to introduce</i>
verheiratet	<i>married</i>	die Vorstellung(-en)	<i>performance</i>
verkaufen	<i>to sell</i>	der Vorteil(-e)	<i>advantage</i>
der Verkäufer(-) / die Verkäuferin(-nen)	<i>sales assistant</i>	die Vorwahlnummer (-n)	<i>dialling code</i>
der Verkehr(no pl.)	<i>traffic</i>	vorziehen	<i>to prefer</i>
der Verkehrskreisel	<i>roundabout</i>	der Wagen(-)	<i>car</i>
verlassen	<i>to leave</i>	die Wahl(-en)	<i>choice</i>
verletzt	<i>injured</i>	wählen	<i>to choose, to dial</i>
verlieren	<i>to lose</i>	das Wahlfach("e)	<i>optional subject</i>
die Versammlung (-en)	<i>assembly, meeting</i>	während + gen	<i>during</i>
verschieden	<i>different</i>	wahrscheinlich	<i>probably</i>
verschließen	<i>to close</i>	Wales	<i>Wales</i>
verstehen	<i>to understand</i>	der Waliser(-)	<i>Welsh man</i>
versuchen	<i>to try, attempt</i>	die Waliserin(-nen)	<i>Welsh woman</i>
der Vetter(-n)	<i>cousin</i>	walisisch	<i>Welsh</i>
das Videospiel(-e)	<i>video game</i>	der Walkman	<i>walkman</i>
viel / viele	<i>much / many</i>	die Wand("er)	<i>wall</i>
vielleicht	<i>perhaps</i>	wandern	<i>to ramble, hike</i>
das Viertel(-)	<i>quarter</i>	wann	<i>when</i>
das Vitamin(-e)	<i>vitamin</i>	warm	<i>warm</i>
der Vogel(")	<i>bird</i>	warten auf + acc	<i>to wait for</i>
voll	<i>full</i>	warum	<i>why</i>
der Volleyball	<i>volleyball</i>	was	<i>What</i>
mit Vollgas	<i>at full throttle</i>	was für	<i>what sort of, what kind of</i>
völlig	<i>completely</i>	sich waschen	<i>to wash oneself</i>
die Vollpension	<i>full board</i>	die Waschmaschine	<i>washing machine</i>
von + dat	<i>from</i>	(-n)	
von Zeit zu Zeit	<i>from time to time</i>	das Wasser	<i>water</i>
vor + acc / dat	<i>before, in front of</i>	wasserdicht	<i>waterproof</i>
vor allem	<i>above all</i>	das WC	<i>WC</i>
im Voraus	<i>in advance</i>	wechseln	<i>to change</i>
vor X Jahren	<i>X years ago</i>	die Wechselstube	<i>bureau de change</i>
vor kurzem	<i>a short time ago</i>	der Wecker	<i>alarm clock</i>
vor kurzer Zeit	<i>a short time ago</i>	wegen + gen	<i>because of</i>
vorbereiten	<i>to prepare</i>	weggehen	<i>to go away</i>
vorgestern	<i>the day before</i>	wegwerfen	<i>to throw away</i>
	<i>yesterday</i>	weh tun	<i>to hurt</i>
der Vorhang("e)	<i>curtain</i>	Weihnachten	<i>Christmas</i>
vorher	<i>beforehand</i>	weil	<i>because</i>
der Vormittag	<i>morning</i>	die Weile	<i>while</i>
		der Wein(e)	<i>wine</i>

die Weintraube(-n)	<i>grape</i>	der Wohnblock	<i>block of flats</i>
weiß	<i>white</i>	wohnen	<i>to live</i>
weit	<i>far, wide</i>	der Wohnort	<i>place of residence</i>
weiterfahren	<i>to continue (on one's way)</i>	die Wohnung(-en)	<i>flat</i>
		der Wohnwagen(-)	<i>caravan</i>
weitermachen	<i>to continue</i>	das Wohnzimmer(-)	<i>living room</i>
welche Farbe	<i>which colour</i>	wolkig	<i>cloudy</i>
welcher	<i>which</i>	die Wolle	<i>wool</i>
der Wellensittich(-e)	<i>budgerigar</i>	wollen	<i>to want to</i>
die Welt	<i>world</i>	das Wort("er)	<i>word</i>
wenig	<i>little / few</i>	das Wörterbuch("er)	<i>dictionary</i>
wenn	<i>if, when, whenever</i>	wovon	<i>from where</i>
wenn nicht	<i>if not</i>	wunderbar	<i>wonderful</i>
wer	<i>who</i>	sich wünschen	<i>to wish</i>
die Werbung(-en)	<i>advertisement</i>	die Wurst("e)	<i>sausage</i>
werden	<i>to become</i>	das Würstchen(-)	<i>small sausage</i>
Werken	<i>handicrafts, woodwork</i>		
wert	<i>worth</i>	z.B. (zum Beispiel)	<i>e.g.</i>
der Westen	<i>West</i>	zahlen	<i>to pay</i>
der Wettbewerb(-e)	<i>competition</i>	der Zahn("e)	<i>tooth</i>
das Wetter	<i>weather</i>	der Zahnarzt("e) /	<i>dentist</i>
die Wettervorhersage	<i>weather forecast</i>	die Zahnärztin (-nen)	
wichtig	<i>important</i>	die Zahnbürste(-n)	<i>toothbrush</i>
wie	<i>how</i>	die Zahnpasta(-ten)	<i>toothpaste</i>
wie bitte?	<i>pardon?</i>	das Zeichnen	<i>drawing</i>
wie geht's?	<i>how are you?</i>	zeichnen	<i>to draw</i>
wie oft?	<i>how often?</i>	zeigen	<i>to show</i>
wie viel?	<i>how much?</i>	die Zeit	<i>time</i>
wie viele?	<i>how many?</i>	zur gleichen Zeit	<i>at the same time</i>
wie weit ist es?	<i>how far is it?</i>	Zeit verbringen	<i>to spend time</i>
wieder	<i>again</i>	die Zeitschrift(-en)	<i>magazine</i>
wiederholen	<i>to repeat</i>	die Zeitung(-en)	<i>newspaper</i>
wiegen	<i>to weigh</i>	das Zelt(-e)	<i>tent</i>
Wien	<i>Vienna</i>	das Zentimeter	<i>centimetre</i>
das Wiener	<i>wiener schnitzel</i>	die Zentralheizung	<i>central heating</i>
Schnitzel		das Zentrum(Zentren)	<i>centre</i>
willkommen	<i>welcome</i>	der Zettel(-)	<i>note, piece of paper</i>
der Wind	<i>wind</i>	ziehen	<i>to pull</i>
windig	<i>windy</i>	ziemlich	<i>quite</i>
der Winter	<i>winter</i>	die Zigarette(-n)	<i>cigarette</i>
der Wintersport	<i>winter sports</i>	das Zimmer(-)	<i>room</i>
wirklich	<i>really</i>	der Zirkus(-se)	<i>circus</i>
wissen	<i>to know</i>	die Zitrone(-n)	<i>lemon</i>
witzig	<i>funny</i>	der Zoo(-s)	<i>zoo</i>
wo	<i>where</i>	zu + dat	<i>to</i>
die Woche(-n)	<i>week</i>	zu Fuß	<i>on foot</i>
das Wochenende(-n)	<i>weekend</i>	zu Hause	<i>at home</i>
woher	<i>where from</i>	zu viel	<i>too much</i>
wohin	<i>where to</i>	der Zucker	<i>sugar</i>
		zufällig	<i>by chance</i>

zufrieden	<i>contented</i>
der Zug("e)	<i>train</i>
zuhören	<i>to listen</i>
die Zukunft	<i>future</i>
zumachen	<i>to close, shut</i>
Zürich	<i>Zürich</i>
zurück	<i>back</i>
zurückfahren	<i>to travel back</i>
zurückgehen	<i>to go back</i>
zurückkommen	<i>to come back</i>
zurückrufen	<i>to call back</i>
zurückziehen	<i>to draw back, to move back</i>
zusammen	<i>together</i>
der Zuschlag	<i>supplement</i>
zweite	<i>second</i>
der Zwilling(-e)	<i>twin</i>
zwischen + <i>acc / dat</i>	<i>between</i>

Additional Vocabulary – Alphabetical

das Abenteuer	<i>adventure</i>	der Betrieb(-e)	<i>business</i>
der Abschleppdienst	<i>breakdown recovery service</i>	der Betriebsleiter(-)/ die Betriebsleiterin(-nen)	<i>manager</i>
der Abschluss	<i>German school leaving certificate</i>	der Bewerbungsbrief(-e)	<i>application letter</i>
das Abwaschen	<i>washing up</i>	bewölkt	<i>cloudy</i>
ähnlich	<i>similar</i>	die Bezahlung	<i>pay</i>
alles unter einem Dach	<i>everything under one roof</i>	die Beziehung(-en)	<i>relationship</i>
allgemein	<i>general</i>	biegen	<i>to turn, bend</i>
der Alltag	<i>daily routine</i>	blass	<i>pale</i>
der Altenpfleger(-)/ die Altenpflegerin(-nen)	<i>geriatric nurse</i>	das Blatt("er)	<i>leaf, sheet</i>
anbauen	<i>to cultivate, grow</i>	bleifrei	<i>unleaded</i>
angeberisch	<i>boastful, pretentious</i>	der Blumenhändler(-)/ die Blumenhändlerin(-nen)	<i>florist</i>
angucken	<i>to watch</i>	der Blumenkohl	<i>cauliflower</i>
der Anstreicher(-)/ die Anstreicherin(-nen)	<i>(house) painter</i>	die Bohne(-n)	<i>beans</i>
anstrengend	<i>hard work, taxing</i>	der Champignon(-s)	<i>mushroom</i>
die Anzeige(-n)	<i>report</i>	die Clique	<i>clique</i>
die Arbeitsgruppe(n) (AG)	<i>school club, society</i>	der Dachboden	<i>attic</i>
arrogant	<i>arrogant</i>	dagegen	<i>on the other hand/ against something</i>
attraktiv	<i>attractive</i>	die Dauer(-n)	<i>length, duration</i>
der Aufenthalt(-e)	<i>stay, stop</i>	der Dienst(-e)	<i>work, service</i>
der Aufenthaltsraum	<i>day room</i>	diszipliniert	<i>disciplined</i>
der Auflauf	<i>souffle</i>	der Dolmetscher(-)/ die Dolmetscherin(-nen)	<i>interpreter</i>
aufregend	<i>exciting</i>	draußen	<i>outside</i>
der Au-Pair-Junge(-n)	<i>male aupair</i>	die Dummheit(-en)	<i>stupidity</i>
das Au-Pair-Mädchen(-)	<i>female aupair</i>	sich duschen	<i>to shower</i>
das Ausdauertraining	<i>stamina training</i>	die Ehe	<i>marriage</i>
ausfallen	<i>to fall out</i>	ehrgeizig	<i>ambitious</i>
der Ausländer(-)/ die Ausländerin(-nen)	<i>foreigner</i>	die Ehrlichkeit	<i>honesty</i>
die Auspuffgase(pl.)	<i>exhaust fumes</i>	die Eigenschaft(-en)	<i>quality</i>
der Ausverkauf	<i>sale</i>	einander	<i>each other, one another</i>
autofrei	<i>no cars allowed</i>	eingebildet	<i>conceited</i>
autoritär	<i>authoritarian</i>	das Einkaufszentrum (-zentren)	<i>shopping centre</i>
die Autorität(-en)	<i>authority</i>	einlösen	<i>to cash</i>
backen	<i>to bake</i>	die Einwegflasche(-n)	<i>non-returnable bottle</i>
der Bauingenieur(-e)/ die Bauingenieurin(-nen)	<i>civil engineer</i>	die Eisbahn(-en)	<i>ice-rink</i>
sich befinden	<i>to find oneself, be</i>	die Eisdiele(-n)	<i>ice-cream parlour</i>
behindert	<i>handicapped</i>	die Eissporthalle(-n)	<i>ice stadium</i>
belegt	<i>full</i>	ekelhaft	<i>disgusting</i>
das Benzin	<i>petrol</i>	das Elektrogerät(-e)	<i>electrical appliance</i>
bereit	<i>ready</i>	empfehlen	<i>to recommend</i>
sich beschweren	<i>to complain</i>	engagiert	<i>committed</i>
besprechen	<i>to discuss, talk about</i>		

entspannend	<i>relaxing</i>	der Husten	<i>cough</i>
die Erbse(-n)	<i>pea</i>	der Hut("e)	<i>hat</i>
erwachsen	<i>grown up</i>		
der Euroschein(-e)	<i>euro note</i>	die Information(-en)	<i>information</i>
		das Internet	<i>internet</i>
die Fähre(-n)	<i>ferry</i>	das Internetshopping	<i>internet shopping</i>
das Fahrrad("er)	<i>bicycle</i>	das Interview	<i>interview</i>
die Fahrtdauer	<i>length of the journey</i>		
das Fax	<i>fax</i>	jobben	<i>to do a job</i>
die Feier(-n)	<i>party</i>	joggen	<i>to jog</i>
der Feiertag(-e)	<i>public holiday</i>		
feindlich	<i>hostile</i>	der Kakao	<i>cocoa</i>
der Fernsehraum("e)	<i>TV room</i>	das Kännchen(-)	<i>small pot</i>
feucht	<i>damp</i>	das Kanu(-s)	<i>canoe</i>
das Feuerwerk(-e)	<i>firework</i>	die Kapelle(-n)	<i>band, orchestra, chapel</i>
die Figur(-en)	<i>figure, shape</i>		
der Flohmarkt("e)	<i>flea market</i>	kaputt	<i>broken</i>
der Florist(-en)/	<i>florist</i>	die Karriere(-n)	<i>career</i>
die Floristin(-nen)		kaum	<i>hardly</i>
der Föhn(-e)	<i>hairdryer</i>	die Kaution(-en)	<i>deposit</i>
die Forelle(-n)	<i>trout</i>	die Kerze(-n)	<i>candle</i>
frech	<i>cheeky</i>	die Klamotte(-n)	<i>gear, clothing</i>
im Freien	<i>in the open air</i>	die Kneipe(-n)	<i>bar, pub</i>
der Friseur/Frisör(-e)/	<i>hairdresser</i>	der Kollege(-n)/	<i>colleague</i>
die Friseurin/Frisörin(-nen)		die Kollegin(-nen)	
der Führerschein	<i>driving licence</i>	kontaktfreudig	<i>sociable</i>
das Fundbüro(-s)	<i>lost property office</i>	der Kosmetiker(-)/	<i>beautician</i>
funktionieren	<i>to function, to work</i>	die Kosmetikerin(-nen)	
		das Kraftwerk(-e)	<i>power station</i>
Galerie(-n)	<i>gallery</i>	das Kraut	<i>cabbage</i>
die Gameshow(-s)	<i>game show</i>	die Kultur	<i>culture</i>
der Gärtner(-)/	<i>gardener</i>	der Kurs(-e)	<i>course, exchange rate</i>
die Gärtnerin(-nen)		das Kuscheltier(-e)	<i>soft toy</i>
die Gastfamilie(-n)	<i>host family</i>		
gebucht	<i>booked</i>	lässig	<i>casual</i>
das Gedränge	<i>crowd, pushing and shoving</i>	launisch	<i>moody</i>
		der Lebenslauf	<i>C.V.</i>
das Gefahr(-en)	<i>danger</i>	die Lehre(-n)	<i>apprenticeship</i>
der Gegenstand("e)	<i>object</i>	die Leichtathletik	<i>athletics</i>
das Geheimnis(-se)	<i>secret</i>	der Leistungsdruck	<i>pressure to achieve</i>
geschickt	<i>skilful</i>	liebevoll	<i>loving</i>
gesellig	<i>sociable</i>	locker	<i>loose, laid back</i>
gießen	<i>to water, pour</i>	der Lohn("e)	<i>wage, pay</i>
die Glatze	<i>bald head</i>	lösen	<i>to solve, to buy a ticket</i>
gratulieren	<i>to congratulate</i>	die Lust	<i>pleasure, joy</i>
die Grillstube(-n)	<i>grill room/restaurant</i>		
die Großstadt("e)	<i>city</i>	malen	<i>to paint</i>
die Grünanlage(-n)	<i>green space</i>	die Marmelade	<i>jam</i>
gut gelaunt	<i>in a good mood</i>	miteinander	<i>together, with each other</i>
hacken	<i>to chop</i>	der Modezeichner(-)/	<i>fashion designer</i>
hageln	<i>to hail</i>	die Modezeichnerin	
der Humor	<i>humour</i>	(-nen)	

modisch	<i>fashionable</i>	die Salbe(-n)	<i>ointment, cream</i>
die Möhre(-n)	<i>carrot</i>	sauer	<i>sour</i>
der Müll	<i>rubbish</i>	schädlich	<i>harmful</i>
die Mülltonne(-n)	<i>dustbin</i>	schälen	<i>to peel</i>
das Müsli	<i>muesli</i>	der Schalter(-)	<i>counter, switch</i>
nachdenklich	<i>thoughtful</i>	das Schichtsystem	<i>shift system</i>
die Nachdenklichkeit	<i>thoughtfulness</i>	das Schild(-er)	<i>sign</i>
der Nachname(-n)	<i>surname</i>	schlagen	<i>to hit, beat, whip</i>
der Namenstag	<i>name-day, saint's day</i>	der Schläger(-)	<i>racket</i>
die Nationalität(-en)	<i>nationality</i>	schlecht gelaunt	<i>in a bad mood</i>
die Natur	<i>nature</i>	der Schluss("e)	<i>end</i>
nerven	<i>to get on someone's nerves</i>	die Schulbildung	<i>education, schooling</i>
niesen	<i>to sneeze</i>	das Schulgelände	<i>school grounds</i>
oberflächlich	<i>superficial</i>	das Schulsystem	<i>school system</i>
organisch	<i>organic</i>	das Schwefeldioxid	<i>sulphur dioxide</i>
die Panne(-n)	<i>breakdown</i>	schwer	<i>difficult, hard, heavy</i>
die Parfümerie	<i>perfumery</i>	schwierig	<i>difficult</i>
das Parkhaus("er)	<i>multi-storey car park</i>	schwül	<i>sultry, close</i>
der Parkschein(-e)	<i>parking ticket</i>	selbstbewusst	<i>self conscious</i>
die Pension(-en)	<i>guest house</i>	selbstständig	<i>independent</i>
das Pestizid(-e)	<i>pesticide</i>	selbstsüchtig	<i>selfish</i>
die Pfandflasche(-n)	<i>returnable bottle</i>	Silvester	<i>New Year's Eve</i>
die Pfeife(-n)	<i>pipe</i>	sitzen bleiben	<i>to repeat a year</i>
die Privatschule(-n)	<i>independent school</i>	solo	<i>solo</i>
das Produkt(-e)	<i>produce</i>	spannend	<i>exciting</i>
produzieren	<i>to produce</i>	der Spezialladen(")	<i>specialist shop</i>
der Programmierer(-)/	<i>programmer</i>	der Spielfilm(-e)	<i>feature film</i>
die Programmierer(-nen)	<i>punctual</i>	das Spielzeug(-e)	<i>toy</i>
pünktlich	<i>qualification</i>	die Sporthalle(-n)	<i>sports hall</i>
die Qualifikation(-en)	<i>qualified</i>	die Spraydose(-n)	<i>aerosol</i>
qualifiziert	<i>to shave</i>	stark in	<i>good at</i>
sich rasieren	<i>lawyer</i>	der Stau(-s)	<i>traffic jam</i>
der Rechtsanwalt("e)/	<i>rule</i>	der Streit(-e)	<i>argument</i>
die Rechtsanwältin(-nen)	<i>rainy</i>	der Stress	<i>stress</i>
die Regel(-n)	<i>flat tyre, puncture</i>	der Strom	<i>electricity, river, current</i>
regnerisch	<i>charming, delightful</i>	der Studienplatz("e)	<i>university/college place</i>
die Reifenpanne(-n)	<i>beef</i>	der Tagesraum("e)	<i>day room</i>
reizvoll	<i>escalator</i>	die Tagesschau	<i>TV news</i>
das Rindfleisch	<i>romantic</i>	die Talkshow(-s)	<i>talk show</i>
die Rolltreppe(-n)	<i>day before Shrove Tuesday</i>	das Taschenbuch("er)	<i>paperback</i>
romantisch	<i>considerate, thoughtful</i>	teilnehmen	<i>to take part</i>
Rosenmontag	<i>closing day</i>	der Termin(-e)	<i>appointment, date</i>
rücksichtvoll	<i>round trip</i>	die Terrasse(-n)	<i>terrace</i>
der Ruhetag(-e)		die Tiefgarage(-n)	<i>underground car park</i>
die Rundfahrt(-en)		die Tierart(en)	<i>animal species</i>
		der Tierpark(-s)	<i>zoo</i>
		der Tischler(-)/	<i>joiner</i>
		die Tischlerin(-nen)	
		tolerant	<i>tolerant</i>
		das Tor(-e)	<i>goal, gate</i>
		das Training	<i>training</i>
		die Traube(-n)	<i>grape</i>

treu	<i>true, faithful</i>	der Zeuge(-n)	<i>witness</i>
der Trickfilm(-e)	<i>cartoon</i>	das Zeugnis(-se)	<i>report</i>
das Trinkgeld	<i>tip</i>	zuerst	<i>first of all</i>
tüchtig	<i>efficient</i>	zugeben	<i>to add, to admit</i>
der Typ	<i>type</i>	die Zutat(-en)	<i>ingredient</i>
		zuverlässig	<i>reliable</i>
überhaupt	<i>in general</i>	die Zwiebel(-n)	<i>onion</i>
übersetzen	<i>to translate</i>		
umtauschen	<i>to exchange</i>		
umweltfeindlich	<i>environmentally unfriendly</i>		
umweltfreundlich	<i>environmentally friendly</i>		
der Umweltschutz	<i>environmental protection</i>		
der Umzug("e)	<i>procession, move</i>		
der Unfall("e)	<i>accident</i>		
untreu	<i>unfaithful</i>		
vegetarisch	<i>vegetarian</i>		
verantwortlich	<i>responsible</i>		
die Verantwortlichkeit (-en)	<i>responsibility</i>		
verbessern	<i>to improve</i>		
das Verkehrsmittel(-)	<i>means of transport</i>		
sich verloben	<i>to get engaged</i>		
vermissen	<i>to miss</i>		
die Verpackung	<i>packaging</i>		
verpassen	<i>to miss</i>		
verpesten	<i>to pollute</i>		
die Versammlung(en)	<i>assembly, meeting</i>		
verschmutzen	<i>to get dirty, pollute</i>		
die Verschmutzung	<i>pollution</i>		
die Versicherung	<i>insurance</i>		
verspätet	<i>delayed</i>		
Verspätung haben	<i>to be delayed, late</i>		
verständnisvoll	<i>understanding</i>		
das Vertrauen	<i>trust, confidence</i>		
der/die Verwandte(-n)	<i>relation</i>		
verwenden	<i>to use</i>		
die Vorbereitung(-en)	<i>preparation</i>		
wachsen	<i>to grow</i>		
wahnsinnig	<i>insane, mad</i>		
warmherzig	<i>warm-hearted</i>		
der Waschraum("e)	<i>washing-room</i>		
der Weg(-e)	<i>path</i>		
weinen	<i>to cry</i>		
das Wohnmobil(-e)	<i>motor caravan</i>		
würzen	<i>to season</i>		

LANGUAGE TASKS RECORD

A check-list of what you should be able to do for each Theme/Module, and how – listening, speaking, reading, or writing with room for your own notes.

LANGUAGE TASKS RECORD

Language Tasks Record - How much can you do?

All the language tasks you will be expected to practise for the examination are set out on the next few pages.

You will see the tasks have been grouped into Themes/Modules as the following boxes show.

Topic	Theme/Module 1 - My World
1A	Self, Family and Friends
1B	Interests and Hobbies
1C	Home and Local Environment
1D	Daily Routine
1E	School and Future Plans (up to age 18)

Topic	Theme/Module 2 – Holiday Time & Travel
2A	Travel, Transport and Finding the Way
2B	Tourism
2C	Accommodation
2D	Holiday Activities
2E	Services

Topic	Theme/Module 3 – Work & Lifestyle
3A	Home Life
3B	Healthy Living
3C	Part-time Jobs and Work Experience
3D	Leisure
3E	Shopping

Topic	Theme/Module 4 – The Young Person in Society
4A	Character and Personal Relationships
4B	The Environment
4C	Education
4D	Careers and Future Plans (after age 18)
4E	Social Issues, Choices and Responsibilities

How do I use this Record?

- Look at the page headed 'Theme/Module 1 – My World'. You will see that this page is divided into topics and that each topic is divided into separate tasks.
- Alongside each task are four boxes, with the headings 'Listen', 'Speak', 'Read', 'Write'. The boxes are for you to tick whenever you are sure that you can do the task yourself or understand someone else doing it.
- Here is an example of a record which Penny has started to fill in, for Topic 1B – Interests and Hobbies.

<i>1B - Interests and Hobbies</i>	Listen	Speak	Read	Write
State what you do at evenings and weekends	✓	✓		

Look at the first line. Penny can say what she does at the weekend and in the evening and she can understand someone else doing the same, so she has ticked the 'Speak' and 'Listen' boxes on that line. Penny isn't yet sure that she can understand details of weekend and evening activities when she reads them, so she hasn't ticked the 'Read' box yet. She isn't able to write down what she does at evenings and weekends yet, so she hasn't ticked the 'Write' box.

👂 **'Listening'** means that you can understand

- other people performing the tasks listed
- announcements, instructions, requests and interviews on the tasks listed
- monologues, and conversations between two or more people, on the tasks listed.

🗨️ **'Speaking'** means that you can

- carry out the tasks listed, by speaking
- take part in a conversation on the topics listed

📖 **'Reading'** means that you can understand

- other people communicating appropriate tasks listed, in writing
- written material associated with, or on the subject of, the tasks listed.

✍️ **'Writing'** means that you can

- carry out appropriate tasks in the list in writing
- write on the subject of the tasks listed.

- As you go through your course, keep your own record of how much you can do, by ticking the boxes on the next few pages, and by making notes about how well you are doing. You can also tell where you need a bit more practice by looking to see which boxes are still blank and reading your notes. Fill in your record every time you are sure of a task and you will soon see at a glance just how much you can do!

Theme/Module 1 – My World

1A – Self, Family and Friends	Listen	Speak	Read	Write
Give information about yourself, your family, friends and pets: name, age, birthday, nationality, likes and dislikes, physical appearance, jobs				
Ask for and understand information about someone else's family, friends and pets: name, age, birthday, nationality, likes and dislikes, physical appearance, jobs				
Spell out your own name, street and town and understand someone else spelling out their name, street and town				
Greet someone and respond to greetings				
Ask how someone is and respond to similar enquiries				
Make and understand informal introductions				
Welcome and receive a visitor				
Thank someone for their hospitality.				
Give information about whether or not you are married				
Ask about and understand whether or not someone else is married				
State your opinions and feelings towards members of the family				
Ask about and understand someone else's opinions about and feelings towards members of the family				

1B – Interests and Hobbies	Listen	Speak	Read	Write
State what you do at evenings and weekends				
Understand and respond to an invitation to take part				
Give, ask for and understand information about hobbies and interests (when, where, with whom, how often)				
Give, ask for and understand, opinions and preferences about hobbies and interests				

My notes on 1A – Self, Family and Friends

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My notes on 1B – Interests and Hobbies

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Theme/Module 1 – My World (cont.)

<i>1C - Home and Local Environment</i>	Listen	Speak	Read	Write
State your address and understand someone else stating their address				
Give information about your house or flat, its location, details of rooms, garage, garden: location, colour, size, contents				
Ask for and understand information about someone else's house or flat, its location, details of rooms, garage, garden: location, colour, size, contents				
Give, ask for and understand information about having your own room or sharing				
Give, ask for and understand information about travelling into town and how long the journey takes				
Give a description of your own town, neighbourhood and region: location, character, amenities, features of interest				
Ask for and understand a description of someone else's town, neighbourhood and region: location, character, amenities, features of interest				
Compare your own country with a German speaking country or community: towns, region, climate and geographical features				
Give, ask for and understand information and opinions about where you and other people live and the advantages and disadvantages of the local environment				

<i>1D - Daily Routine</i>	Listen	Speak	Read	Write
Give information about your daily routine on weekdays and at weekends				
Ask about and understand someone else's daily routine on weekdays and at weekends				
Give, ask for and understand, information and opinions about meals at school and at home				

Theme/Module 1 – My World (cont.)

<i>1E - School and Future Plans</i>	Listen	Speak	Read	Write
Make requests in the classroom				
Understand instructions in the classroom				
Give, ask for and understand details of school routine, travel to and from school and extra-curricular activities				
Give information and opinions about your school: size, location, facilities				
Ask for and understand information and opinions about someone else's school: size, location, facilities				
Give, ask for and understand information and opinions about school subjects, school timetables, terms and holidays				
Give information about your future plans in coming months				
Ask about and understand someone else's future plans in coming months				

Jotter for Reminders about Theme/Module 1

My notes on 1E – School and Future Plans

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Jotter for Reminders about Theme/Module 1

Theme/Module 2 – Holiday Time and Travel

2A - Travel, Transport and Finding the Way	Listen	Speak	Read	Write
Attract the attention of a passer-by				
Give, ask for and understand the location of a place and of facilities such as bus stops, toilets, platforms				
Understand simple signs, announcements and notices in the street, shops, stores and supermarkets				
Obtain and understand information from maps, street plans and timetables				
Buy tickets, or a booklet of tickets, giving details: destination, single or return, class, day of travel				
Give, ask for and understand information about a journey, including means of transport, directions, times of arrival and departure, cost, travel conditions, problems				

2B - Tourism	Listen	Speak	Read	Write
Ask for information about a region, town or area, including lists of hotels, restaurants				
Describe weather conditions and give simple predictions about the weather				
Give, ask for and understand information about a holiday: where, with whom, how long, when				
Give, ask for and understand information about a particular holiday region, town or area, including what there is to do and see, excursions, visits				
State preferences for different types of holiday				
Give, ask for and understand information about local customs, festivals and culinary specialities				

My notes on 2A – Travel, Transport and Finding the Way

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My notes on 2B – Tourism

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Theme/Module 2 – Holiday Time and Travel (cont.)

2C - Accommodation	Listen	Speak	Read	Write
Give, ask for and understand information about the location of rooms in a house, hotel etc and where facilities are: restaurant, toilet, shower or bathroom, garage, lift				
Give, ask for and understand information about accommodation, including availability, when, for how long, requirements, cost, acceptability, rules and regulations, mealtimes				
Make and understand complaints about inadequate accommodation and problems with accommodation				

2D - Holiday Activities	Listen	Speak	Read	Write
Accept and decline offers of food and drink				
Understand signs and announcements inside and outside restaurants and cafés				
Give, ask for and understand information about food, drink, cafés, restaurants, including reserving a table, ordering, paying				
Give, ask for and understand opinions about food, drink, cafés, restaurants, including reserving a table, ordering, paying				
Make a complaint, giving reasons				
Give, ask for and understand information about holiday activities and interests, including tourist attractions and entertainments				
Give, ask for and understand opinions about holiday activities and interests, including tourist attractions and entertainments				

My notes on 2C – Accommodation

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My notes on 2D – Holiday Activities

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Theme/Module 2 – Holiday Time and Travel (cont.)

2E - Services	Listen	Speak	Read	Write
Give, ask for and understand information about postal services, including sending and receiving letters, faxes, email, phone calls				
Give, ask for and understand information about money transactions, including changing money and cheques				
Give, ask for and understand information about hiring things such as bicycles, boats, sleeping bags: cost, condition, location				
Give, ask for and understand information about a loss or theft, saying what has been lost and where it was lost or stolen and describing the item: what it is made of, size, colour, make, contents				
Give information about how you feel: well, ill, better, cold, hot, tired				
Ask for and understand information about how someone else is feeling: well, ill, better, cold, hot, tired				
Give, ask for and understand information about consulting a doctor, dentist or chemist, including questions about common ailments and treatment				
Give, ask for and understand information about the location and basic details of an accident or breakdown, including calling the emergency services or garage				

Jotter for Reminders about Theme/Module 2

Theme/Module 3 – Work and Lifestyle

3A - Home Life	Listen	Speak	Read	Write
Give, ask for and understand information about meals, mealtimes and eating habits				
Give information about what you and other people in your family do to help around the house				
Ask for and understand information about what someone else and other people in their family do to help around the house				
Offer and ask for help to do something around the house				
Give, ask for and understand information about important festivals				

3B - Healthy Living	Listen	Speak	Read	Write
Say what kind of food and drink you prefer and understand someone else doing the same				
Give, ask for and understand information about eating habits				
Understand publicity and announcements about food				
Give, ask for and understand information about healthy meals and how to prepare them				
Give, ask for and understand information about healthy and unhealthy lifestyles				
Give, ask for and understand opinions about radio and TV broadcasts about food and health				

My notes on 3A – Home Life

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My notes on 3B - Healthy Living

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Theme/Module 3 – Work and Lifestyle (cont.)

<i>3C - Part-time Jobs and Work Experience</i>	Listen	Speak	Read	Write
<i>Give, ask for and understand information about travel to work: times, means of transport, how long the journey lasts</i>				
<i>Make a phone call and ask to speak to someone</i>				
<i>Leave a simple telephone message: name, telephone number, time to call back and understand someone else doing the same</i>				
<i>Give, ask for and understand information about weekend jobs and work experience</i>				
<i>Give information about whether suitable work is available</i>				
<i>Make arrangements to contact or be contacted by phone, fax or email</i>				

My notes on 3C – Part-time Jobs and Work Experience

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Theme/Module 3 – Work and Lifestyle (cont.)

3D - Leisure	Listen	Speak	Read	Write
Give, ask for and understand information about TV programmes, radio, music, performers, personalities				
Give, ask for and understand opinions about TV programmes, radio, music, performers, personalities				
Give, ask for and understand information about leisure facilities, including times and prices				
Make arrangements to go out, including invitation, location, time and understand someone else doing the same				
Understand publicity about leisure activities and public events				
Give, ask for and understand opinions about leisure activities and opportunities				
Give, ask for and understand information and preferences about events such as theatre, films, dances				
Give, ask for and understand information about sporting events, including watching and taking part				
Give, ask for and understand opinions about sporting events, including watching and taking part				
Narrate the main features of a book, newspaper, television or radio programme, film or play				

My notes on 3D – Leisure

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Theme/Module 3 – Work and Lifestyle (cont.)

<i>3E - Shopping</i>	Listen	Speak	Read	Write
Understand signs and announcements in and around shops including opening and closing times, special offers, discounts, sales				
Understand advertisements about shops and shopping including opening and closing times, special offers, discounts, sales				
Give, ask for and understand information about particular goods, including description, price, quantity, size, availability, acceptability, payment				
Give, ask for and understand information about shopping facilities in a town or area				
Give, ask for and understand opinions about shopping facilities in a town or area				
Give, ask for and understand information about shopping experiences and preferences				
Give, ask for, and understand opinions about shopping experiences and preferences				
Say you will or will not buy something, giving a reason				
Make a complaint about unsatisfactory goods, giving reasons				
Ask for a refund or replacement for unsatisfactory goods				

Jotter for Reminders about Theme/Module 3

My notes on 3E – Shopping

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Jotter for Reminders about Theme/Module 3

4A - Character and Personal Relationships	Listen	Speak	Read	Write
Give, ask for and understand information and opinions about:				
• your and other people's character and personality				
• feelings and problems arising out of personal relationships with parents or friends or adults				
• personal feelings towards other people				
• the qualities of a good friend or relationship				
• the character and personality of famous people				
• issues about marriage and children				
• why parents or friends hold different views				

4B - The Environment	Listen	Speak	Read	Write
Give, ask for and understand information and opinions about:				
• types of housing in your area				
• transport issues in your area, traffic congestion, public transport				
• reasons for pollution such as lack of recycling, too much packaging, overuse of energy				
• issues concerning conservation such as recycling, wildlife, energy sources				
• factors which might lead to an ideal environment				
• simple ways to improve the environment				

My notes on 4A – Character and Personal Relationships

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My notes on 4B – The Environment

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Theme/Module 4 – The Young Person in Society (cont.)

4C – Education	Listen	Speak	Read	Write
Give, ask for and understand information and opinions about:				
• types of school, further education and training				
• reasons for choices of study and training				
• issues at school or college such as rules, uniform, choice of subjects, teaching				
• the benefits of school				
• difficulties encountered in study				
• ideas for improving study and social facilities at school				
• the pressure for good results and completing work and its effects on relationships and social life				

4D – Careers and Future Plans (after age 18)	Listen	Speak	Read	Write
Give, ask for and understand information and opinions about:				
• plans for the time after completion of formal education				
• the advantages and disadvantages of different occupations - wages, working conditions, prospects				
• long-term career plans and intentions				
• working abroad				
• future plans relating to marriage, family, children, home, holidays				
• issues relating to pressures to earn money or to study				
• the advantages and disadvantages of having a break before further study				
• the pressure to follow an expected career or study path versus your own personal preference				

My notes on 4C – Education

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My notes on 4D – Careers and Future Plans (after age 18)

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Theme/Module 4 – The Young Person in Society (cont.)

<i>4E - Social Issues, Choices and Responsibilities</i>	Listen	Speak	Read	Write
Give, ask for and understand information and opinions about:				
• seeking a job				
• advertisements				
• problems appropriate to age, experience and interests				
• different family situations				
• issues associated with equal opportunities: gender or race, at school or work				
• issues associated with media pressure, peer pressure and parental pressure and expectations				
• unemployment and the difficulties in finding a job				
• problems arising from unemployment and/or financial difficulties				
• issues concerning smoking, alcohol and drugs				
• issues about the consequences of addictions				

Jotter for Reminders about Theme/Module 4

My notes on 4E - Social Issues, Choices and Responsibilities

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Jotter for Reminders about Theme/Module 4

COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES

How to work out the answer even if you don't know all the words! There are hints and tips on how to discover the meaning without needing your dictionary, too.

COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES

or **How to work out the answer even if you don't know all the words**

In your GCSE examination you will sometimes need to understand or use words which you haven't met before. Don't panic! This is where you need communication strategies or ways of working out the answer even if you don't know all the words. The next few pages give you plenty of tips. Use these and your common sense and you will find life much easier.

Understanding words when Listening and Reading

In the examination, as in real life, when you are listening to someone speaking German, you don't have time to use a dictionary. When you are reading German, you would quickly lose the thread if you had to look up every word. So you need some help in finding the meaning quickly, without any help from anywhere else.

It will help to ask yourself a few simple questions.

Do I need to read or listen to every word?

Sometimes the same thing will be written or said more than once, in different ways. Sometimes there will be extra information which you do not need in order to answer the question. In both cases, you need to know what's important and what you can ignore.

To help you pick out the information you really need to know so that you can answer the question

- make sure you really understand the question set
- decide what kind of a question it is – is it asking for details, or for an overall impression?
- watch out for the words which will help you answer it, and ignore the rest.

Asking for details:

For example

“The girl was tall and thin, with brown hair. Her coat and shoes were blue. She stopped at the kiosk and bought a newspaper”.

Question: “What colour were her clothes?”

To answer this you need to watch out only for words for **colours** and **clothes**. You can ignore the rest of the sentence, because you don't need the other words to answer this question.

Asking for an overall impression:

When the question asks you to sum up what you have heard or read, or give an overall impression, you will probably need to gather clues from different places in the text. In this kind of question it is very important not to make snap judgements from just one or two words – you need to read or listen right through to the end before you decide on your answer.

For example

“Although he didn’t have much money, Jim always tried to help other people. Jim was small and thin and his clothes were old but he would rather give a few pence to charity than spend money on himself”

Question: “What does this tell you about Jim’s character?”

To answer this, you need to watch out for the words which tell you about the kinds of things Jim **did**. The question **isn’t** asking you what Jim looked like, so you can ignore the words which tell you about his appearance and concentrate on the ones which tell you how he behaved.

Are there any useful clues in the sentence?

The rest of the sentence can help you to work out the meaning of a word you don’t know. The following sentences contain made-up words, but you can make a reasonable guess at what **kind** of things they are from the rest of the sentence.

“The man was wearing a *fizzo* on his head.” (some kind of hat)

“The woman was accompanied by a long-haired *bilpo* on a long lead.”
(some kind of animal)

Intelligent guesswork of this kind can help you to make an attempt at the answer.

How can my knowledge of grammar help me?

If you know about how plurals of words are formed, how different tenses are made and such things as the rules for making words agree with each other, you will have some idea of what kind of unknown word you are dealing with. This can help you to make an intelligent guess at its meaning.

Look at this example in English:

“The hungry cows waited at the gate.”

Here are some of the things which you know about English and which would help in working out what kind of words you are dealing with.

- Adding ‘-s’ usually makes a noun plural in English
- Adding ‘-ed’ to a verb usually makes a verb into the past tense
- A word between ‘the’ and a noun is often an adjective describing the noun

Using clues of this kind in German can help you to find your way through the sentence and to work out

- what kind of word you are dealing with
- how the sentence as a whole fits together

What do I know about the German way of life?

If you know something about the country and the way of life of the people whose language you are studying, you will have a better chance of working out what something means. For example, your knowledge of the money they use could help you. It is obvious, from your knowledge of British currency, that

- “They paid three pence for the cinema tickets” is nonsense, but
- “They paid three pounds for the cinema tickets” makes sense.

Knowledge of this kind can also help you in making sense of German

Are there any patterns in the language to help me?

It can help you to unravel the meaning of a word if you understand how the word itself has been put together. Look particularly for *prefixes* (letters added to the front of a word) and *suffixes* (letters added to the end of the word).

For example

- The suffix ‘**-in**’ makes a male noun into a female one e.g.

<i>Freund</i>	-	male friend
<i>Freundin</i>	-	female friend

- The suffix ‘**-chen**’-‘ makes something smaller e.g.

<i>Katze</i>	-	cat
<i>Kätzchen</i>	-	kitten

- the suffix ‘**-heit**’ makes an adjective into a noun e.g.

<i>schön</i>	-	beautiful
<i>Schönheit</i>	-	beauty

- The suffix ‘**-keit**’ also makes an adjective into a noun e.g.

<i>freundlich</i>	-	friendly
<i>Freundlichkeit</i>	-	friendliness

- the suffix ‘**-er**’ means a person e.g.

<i>Physik</i>	-	physics
<i>Physiker</i>	-	physicist

- The prefix ‘**un-**’ makes an opposite e.g.

<i>möglich</i>	-	possible
<i>unmöglich</i>	-	impossible

- The prefix '**auf-**' on a verb means 'up' e.g.

<i>räumen</i>	-	to clear
<i>aufräumen</i>	-	to tidy up

- The prefix '**mit**' on a verb means 'with' e.g.

<i>gehen</i>	-	to go
<i>mitgehen</i>	-	to go with somebody

- The prefix '**aus-**' means 'out' e.g.

<i>gehen</i>	-	to go
<i>ausgehen</i>	-	to go out

- The prefix '**ein-**' means 'in' e.g.

<i>steigen</i>	-	to climb
<i>einsteigen</i>	-	to get on (a bus etc)

Understanding words when Reading

Here are some extra hints to help you to understand words which you have not met before when you are reading. Try asking yourself the following questions.

Are any words the same in English?

There are a lot of words which look the same as in English and have the same, or almost the same meaning. These words are often called *cognates*. They can help you to understand words you don't know in German, though you do need to be careful, as you'll see below.

Here are some *cognates*

<i>Hand</i>	-	hand
<i>Museum</i>	-	museum
<i>Name</i>	-	name
<i>Instrument</i>	-	instrument
<i>Bus</i>	-	bus
<i>Holland</i>	-	Holland
<i>August</i>	-	August

And some *near-cognates* – words which have *nearly* the same spelling in German as in English

<i>Adresse</i>	-	address
<i>Klasse</i>	-	class
<i>Datum</i>	-	date
<i>Universität</i>	-	university
<i>kopieren</i>	-	to copy
<i>Vater</i>	-	father
<i>Onkel</i>	-	uncle
<i>interessant</i>	-	interesting
<i>Buch</i>	-	book
<i>Jacke</i>	-	jacket
<i>Tee</i>	-	tea
<i>Haus</i>	-	house
<i>Kaffee</i>	-	coffee
<i>Konzert</i>	-	concert

BEWARE! There are also a few ‘false friends’ – words which look the same in German and English but have different meanings. Watch out for words such as

<i>Gymnasium</i>	-	grammar school
<i>also</i>	-	so
<i>Dose</i>	-	tin
<i>Menü</i>	-	set meal
<i>Rock</i>	-	skirt

What else helps?

German and English are closely related languages. There are a lot of words in German which you can understand if you know a few simple spelling rules. These will help you to work out what the word is in English.

Here are some examples:

- Words where ‘**ch**’ in German is replaced by ‘**k**’ in English.
e.g. *machen* - to **make**
Becher - beaker
- Words where ‘**t**’ in German is replaced by ‘**d**’ in English.
e.g. *trinken* - **drink**
tanzen - **dance**
- Words where ‘**d**’ in German is replaced by ‘**th**’ in English.
e.g. *Leder* - leather
danken - to **thank**
- Words where ‘**pf**’ in German is replaced by ‘**p**’ in English.
e.g. *Pfund* - **pound**
Pfeffer - **pepper**

- Words where **'b'** in German is replaced by **'f/v'** in English.
e.g. *sieben* - seven
über - over
- Words where **'ss'** or **'ß'** in German is replaced by **'t'** in English.
e.g. *weiß* - white
Mineralwasser - mineral water
- Words where **'cht'** in German is replaced by **'ght'** in English.
e.g. *Nacht* - night
acht - eight
- Words where **'z'** in German is replaced by **'t'** in English.
e.g. *zehn* - ten
zu - to
- Words where **'g'** in German is replaced by **'y'** in English.
e.g. *gestern* - yesterday
gelb - yellow
- Words where **'v'** in German is replaced by **'f'** in English.
e.g. *Vater* - father
voll - full

Understanding words when Listening

It is easier to use guidelines when you are reading than when you are listening to German, because you have more time to stop and think about the unknown word and the words around it. All the same, there are some ways in which you can help yourself.

Are any words the same as in English?

There are many words which sound the same, or almost the same as in English, and have the same meaning, such as

<i>Finger</i>	<i>Zoo</i>
<i>Supermarkt</i>	<i>Wetter</i>
<i>Student</i>	<i>spanisch</i>
<i>Job</i>	<i>Sommer</i>
<i>Telefon</i>	<i>Bäckerei</i>
<i>Tee</i>	<i>Tennis</i>
<i>Theater</i>	<i>Industrie</i>
<i>Paket</i>	<i>Pullover</i>
<i>Konzert</i>	<i>Mechaniker</i>
<i>modern</i>	<i>Nummer</i>
<i>Geografie</i>	<i>Bungalow</i>
<i>Foto</i>	<i>Februar</i>
<i>Radio</i>	<i>Salz</i>

How else can I help myself?

Some words which look the same as in English do not sound the same, but if you know something about *sound patterns* in German, you will find them easier to recognise. Here are some examples where knowing about sound patterns can help.

- The pronunciation of ‘-tion’ (‘-tzeoon’) in words such as *Station, Nation*.
-
- The stress pattern of words such as *Tourist, total, Student, Garage, Kasette, Toilette*.
-
- ‘Voiced’ sounds at the end of words in English are often ‘devoiced’ in German e.g. *Bart-* beard, *Bett* – bed, *Pfund* – pound, which are pronounced with a *t* sound at the end of the word in German and a *d* sound in English.
-
- The hard ‘k’ sound in English is often a soft ‘c’ sound in German (e.g. *Milch* – milk, *Flasche* – flask or bottle)

Producing words in Speaking and Writing

When you are speaking or writing German you may sometimes find yourself ‘lost for words’. Think about what you do if this happens to you when you are speaking your own language.

You get your message across either

- *non-verbally* by using your face or hands, perhaps with a few words, to show what you mean,
- or
- *verbally* by talking your way round the problem.

You can do exactly the same things in German.

What can I do to get my message across non-verbally?

This method of communicating can be useful when you are speaking German abroad, but you shouldn’t rely on it in the Speaking Test, because the examiner can only mark what you **say!** All the same, it’s worth knowing what you could do. Here are some ideas.

- Pointing and showing e.g.
 - Showing the size of something with your hands and saying *So groß*
 - Pointing at an object and saying *Was ist das?*
 - Pointing to where it hurts and saying *Es tut weh – hier*
- Expression e.g.
 - Showing surprise or anger by your tone of voice
 - Showing anger, surprise, fear or pleasure by the look on your face

- Mime e.g.

You've forgotten how to say *Kann ich beim Abtrocknen helfen?* You could mime the action of the drying the dishes while saying *Kann ich dir helfen?*

- Drawing e.g.

To show how you get from one point to another, such as from your house to the station.

How can I get my message across verbally, if I don't know all the words?

There are ways of doing this, and it's well worth practising them because they are useful in lots of different situations, not just the Speaking Test. All of them are better than saying nothing. Here are some ideas.

- Using a word which refers to a similar thing. For example, if you can't remember how to say

<i>Dom</i>	you could say	<i>große Kirche</i>
<i>Mantel</i>	you could say	<i>Jacke</i>
<i>Rose</i>	you could say	<i>Blume</i>
<i>Sessel</i>	you could say	<i>Stuhl</i>
<i>Kaufhaus</i>	you could say	<i>großer Laden</i>
<i>Naturwissenschaft</i>	you could say	<i>Physik, Chemie</i>
<i>Brieftasche</i>	you could say	<i>Geldtasche</i>

You could make a list of others which you might find useful.

- Describing something

You could describe the thing you've forgotten the word for. For example, if you can't remember how to say

<i>Bushaltestelle</i>	you could say	<i>wo der Bus ankommt</i>
<i>Jugendherberge</i>	you could say	<i>Hotel für junge Leute</i>

- Using simpler language

If you can't communicate your idea exactly as you want to, try saying it more simply e.g.

If you can't say *Ich freue mich auf deinen Besuch*
you could say *Es ist gut, dass du kommst*

If you can't say *Ich bin um 5 Uhr angekommen*
you could say *Ich war um 5 Uhr hier*

Is it all right if I just invent a word?

No – please don't! It really isn't a good idea. At best you will probably have a word which doesn't exist and at worst one which means something quite different from what you intended and which leads you into a lot of awkward explanations!

Using a dictionary

REMEMBER - you can use a dictionary for classwork and for coursework, but you **cannot** use it in the examination

A dictionary is a useful tool, but it isn't a substitute for learning words and learning how to communicate. Like most tools, a dictionary is only as good as the person using it. It's worth the effort to find out how your dictionary works and to practise using it. Here are some hints to help you get the best out of **your** dictionary.

What do I need to remember when looking up a word?

You will find words much more quickly if you remember that

- a bilingual dictionary comes in two halves – German-English, followed by English-German
-
- the words are listed in alphabetical order, so you need to know what the alphabetical order is for German
-
- the words at the **top** of the page will help you find the word you want
-
- your knowledge of grammar will help you to find the word you want – for example, it is no use looking up *er hat* because verbs are listed as *infinitives* so you must look for *haben*.
-
- to look up an expression such as 'pocket money', you may have to look up both parts separately to make up the word *Taschengeld*
-
- to look up the difference between a masculine and a feminine form it's useful to know that adding the suffix *'-in'* makes the feminine form. Masculine and feminine forms may not be shown separately e. g. *Lehrer(-in)*
-
- to look up the adjective 'cloudy' you may have to start with word 'cloud' and look through the entry until you find 'cloudy' – *wolkig*

What can help me to understand the dictionary entry now that I've found it?

Quick ways of giving you information are used in dictionaries. You need to know what these are, so that you can find your way through the entry easily and without wasting time.

Remember that

- feminine and plural forms are often given without writing the word out in full
- masculine and feminine forms may not be shown separately

e.g. *Engländer (-in)*
Spieler (-in)

- plural forms may be

- not shown at all

- shown using an abbreviation

e.g. *Kind(-er)*

- shown in full if there's a complication

e.g. Zentrum pl Zentren

- if plurals are not shown at all then it's useful if you know some common plural patterns

TYPE 1

Singular and plural are the same or an Umlaut is added for the plural.

Singular			Plural		
<i>Onkel</i>	-	uncle	<i>Onkel</i>	-	uncles
<i>Lehrer</i>	-	teacher	<i>Lehrer</i>	-	teachers
<i>Vater</i>	-	father	<i>Väter</i>	-	fathers

TYPE 2

The letter 'e' is added to form the plural.

<i>Arm</i>	-	arm	<i>Arme</i>	-	arms
<i>Hund</i>	-	dog	<i>Hunde</i>	-	dogs
<i>Tag</i>	-	day	<i>Tage</i>	-	days
<i>Monat</i>	-	month	<i>Monate</i>	-	months

TYPE 3

The letters 'er' are added to form the plural. An *Umlaut* may also be needed.

<i>Bild</i>	-	picture	<i>Bilder</i>	-	pictures
<i>Ei</i>	-	egg	<i>Eier</i>	-	eggs
<i>Buch</i>	-	book	<i>Bücher</i>	-	books
<i>Mann</i>	-	man	<i>Männer</i>	-	men

TYPE 4

The letters 'n' or 'en' are added to form the plural.

<i>Name</i>	-	name	<i>Namen</i>	-	names
<i>Katze</i>	-	cat	<i>Katzen</i>	-	cats
<i>Antwort</i>	-	answer	<i>Antworten</i>	-	answers
<i>Woche</i>	-	week	<i>Wochen</i>	-	weeks

TYPE 5

The letter 's' is added to form the plural.

<i>Job</i>	-	job	<i>Jobs</i>	-	jobs
<i>Auto</i>	-	car	<i>Autos</i>	-	cars
<i>Hotel</i>	-	hotel	<i>Hotels</i>	-	hotels
<i>Park</i>	-	park	<i>Parks</i>	-	parks

- abbreviations are used to show parts of speech e.g.

n	noun
m	masculine
f	feminine
nt	neuter
v	verb
adj	adjective

Make sure that you know where the list of abbreviations is in your dictionary, and what they mean. Practise looking up words and working your way through the entry for them. You need to be able to use your dictionary quickly and confidently if you are to get the best out of it.

How do I choose the correct word from the ones I'm given?

Sometimes you look up a word and find that several different translations are given. This can be a problem – if you choose the wrong one, you won't be saying what you intended.

For example

- You look up 'lounge' in your dictionary. The words you find are
Bummel, Wohnzimmer, Gesellschaftsraum

You might find that all you needed was a reminder – perhaps *Wohnzimmer* looks familiar straightaway and so you pick that.

But sometimes none of the words you have to choose from look familiar, so what do you do now? The only thing you can do is look each one up in the German-English part of the dictionary, and see which fits the meaning you had in mind. For the example we are using, you would find something like

<i>Bummel</i>	means	'stroll'
<i>Wohnzimmer</i>	means	'sitting room'
<i>Gesellschaftsraum</i>	means	'function room'

This shows that the words actually match **different** meanings of 'lounge' in English. Now that you know this you can choose sensibly the word you need.

- You look up the word 'chemist' in your dictionary. The words you find are

Chemiker (-in), Apotheker (-in), Apotheke, Drogerie

By looking up these words in the German-English part of the dictionary, you find which fits the meaning you had in mind. *Apotheker* is the person who dispenses medicine.

- You look up the word 'cream' in your dictionary. The words you find are

Sahne, Rahm, Creme

By looking up these words in the German-English part of the dictionary, you find which fits the meaning you had in mind. All three can mean a cream which you eat, but *Creme* can also be a cream you put on your skin.

- You look up the word 'garage' in your dictionary. The words you find are

Tankstelle, Garage, Werkstatt

By looking up these words in the German-English part of the dictionary, you find which fits the meaning you had in mind. All three can be translated as 'garage', but only one, *Tankstelle*, is the place where you buy petrol.

Will I do best if I look up every word?

No! A dictionary can **help** you, but it's only as good as the person using it. If you don't know how German works and how it fits together, the dictionary can't do it for you. There really is no substitute for learning vocabulary and grammar.

Looking up every word can lead you into writing gibberish. This is because people often communicate their thoughts by **groups** of words.

For example, if you looked up every word to translate 'I want to leave school' in German, you could come out with *Ich fehle zu lassen Schule*. These are German words, one for each English word, but as a group they wouldn't mean anything to a German-speaker.

So think about how German communicates **ideas**, and keep well away from word-for-word translation.

To sum it all up...

If you

- know your vocabulary,
- know how German works – its grammar and structures and how it all fits together -
- learn to use communication strategies and practise them as often as possible,

you will stand a very good chance of producing good work in the examination and, better still, being a person who understands and communicates well. In other words, you'll get real pleasure from being able to talk to German speakers and from being able to understand their language and way of life.

VIEL GLÜCK!

GRAMMAR

Lots of useful reminders about nouns, verbs, adjectives, prepositions
- how to make sentences that make sense!

Grammar

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Section 1. A reminder

- Talking about yourself:

Ich bin: I am	ich bin Engländer
	ich bin Engländerin
ich habe: I have	ich habe eine Schwester

- Talking about someone else:

er ist: he is	er ist Deutscher
sie ist: she is	sie ist Deutsche
er hat: he has	er hat zwei Schwestern
sie hat: she has	sie hat einen Hund

Section 2. Talking about People, Places and Things

Nouns

- In German, nouns (words for people, places and things) are either masculine, feminine or neuter. Males are masculine, females are feminine but the gender of a noun is not always related to its meaning. Eg. parks and films are masculine, flowers and questions are feminine, and eggs and houses are neuter. It's best to learn whether nouns are masculine, feminine or neuter as you learn them.

Masculine: der/ein Park der/ein Film	Feminine: die/eine Blume die/eine Frage	Neuter: das/ein Ei das/ein Haus
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Note: The German word for a girl is neuter - **das** Mädchen. This is because it ends in -chen. All nouns that end in -chen are neuter. (Eg das Kätzchen – kitten.)

- If a noun is made up of two shorter nouns joined together, it is the last part which determines the gender of the whole noun:
Eg: der Handschuh (It is **die** Hand, but **der** Schuh, so **der** Handschuh.)
- Nouns in German always start with a capital letter, even in the middle of a sentence.
Eg. Das ist meine **M**utter. *That's my mother.*
- The word for "the" changes to **die** for all genders in the plural form (more than one).

Die Filme sind gut.	<i>The films are good.</i>
Die Blumen sind schön.	<i>The flowers are beautiful.</i>
Die Eier sind frisch.	<i>The eggs are fresh.</i>

- German nouns rarely form the plural by adding an -s. They are much more likely to add -e, -n or -en. When you learn a noun it is best to learn its plural form as well. Your dictionary and the vocabulary lists in this Guide will help you with the plural form of nouns. For example, if you look up the German word **Kind** in a dictionary, you will probably find something like this:

Kind *nt (-er) child*

nt means that Kind is neuter, therefore *das* Kind. (*-er*) means add –er to make this noun plural, therefore *das Kind* becomes *die Kinder*.

- If a noun is made up of two shorter nouns joined together, it is the plural of the last part which determines the plural of the whole noun:
Eg. The plural of *der Schuh* is *die Schuhe*, therefore the plural of *der Handschuh* must also be *die Handschuhe*.
- When talking about what someone does for a living, the word for “a” or “an” is left out.

Mein Vater ist Ingenieur. *My father is an engineer.*
Meine Mutter arbeitet als Lehrerin. *My mother works as a teacher.*

The female form of most jobs in German is formed by adding –in to the male form.

der Lehrer → die Lehrerin
der Journalist → die Journalistin

The accusative case

- A simple sentence usually has a subject, a verb and an object.

The subject **does** the action.
The verb **is** the action.
The object **receives** the action.

Eg: Du isst die Kekse.
 (subject) (verb) (object)
 You are eating the biscuits.

- The articles before a masculine noun change when that noun is the object of the sentence. Feminine and neuter nouns are not affected.

Remember: der changes to **den**, **ein** changes to **einen**.
Other words like **mein**, **dein** etc change like **ein**.

Ich habe **einen** Bleistift. (*I have a pencil.*)
Subject verb object
Er möchte **den** Film sehen. (He would like to see the film.)
Subject verb object

But:

Ich habe **eine** Tasche. (*I have a bag.*)
Subject verb object
Er hat **ein** Auto. (*He has a car.*)
Subject verb object

The dative case

- Sometimes a sentence has an “indirect object”. In English the word “to” often comes before an indirect object. In German all the articles change in the dative case.
- **Remember:** **der** changes to **dem**, **ein** changes to **einem**.
die changes to **der**, **eine** changes to **einer**.
das changes to **dem**, **ein** changes to **einem**.
- Ich sage das **dem** Lehrer. *I'll tell that to the teacher.*
Ich schicke es **einem** Freund. *I'll send it to a friend.*
- Ich gab **der** Lehrerin das Geld. *I gave the money to the teacher.*
Sie zeigt **der** Frau ihr Buch. *She shows her book to the woman.*
- Ich bringe es **dem** Mädchen. *I'll take it to the girl.*
Er reicht **dem** Mädchen das Salz. *He passes the salt to the girl.*

The genitive case

- The genitive case shows possession and often means “of the” or “of a”. All articles change in the genitive case.
- **Remember:** **der** changes to **des**, **ein** changes to **eines**.
die changes to **der**, **eine** changes to **einer**.
das changes to **des**, **ein** changes to **eines**.
- das Auto meiner Mutter *my mother's car (literally “the car of my mother”)*
am Ende der Straße *at the end of the street*
in der Mitte eines Waldes *in the middle of a forest*
- Note that masculine and neuter nouns add an –s or sometimes –es in the genitive case.
Das Büro meines Vaters *my father's office*

Weak nouns

- There are a few masculine nouns (called weak nouns) to which you have to add an –n when they are not the subject of the sentence.
Ich habe den Herrn gesehen. *I saw the gentleman.*

Prepositions

- Prepositions are words which show the relationship between two things. Very often they are used to show the position of one thing in relation to another. Eg. in, on etc.

- Some prepositions are always followed by the accusative case in German. **Remember:** This means the article changes before masculine nouns **only**.
- The most common prepositions which take the accusative case are:

bis→until	Ich bleibe bis nächste Woche.
durch→through	Er geht durch die Tür.
für→for	Ich arbeite für meinen Vater.
ohne→without	Ich arbeite ohne einen Computer.

- Some prepositions are always followed by the dative case in German. The most common prepositions are:

aus→out of	Er kommt aus dem Haus.
bei→at the home of	Ich bleibe bei meiner Großmutter.
gegenüber→opposite	Er wohnt gegenüber der Kirche.
mit→with	Ich arbeite mit einem Freund.
nach→after	Nach der Schule arbeite ich.
von→from	Das ist nicht weit von der Schule.
zu→to	Wie komme ich zu dem Schloss?

Gegenüber can also be placed after the noun: Er wohnt der Kirche **gegenüber**.

Zu dem is often shortened to **zum** and **zu der** is often shortened to **zur**.
Ich fahre mit dem Bus **zur** Schule.

- Some prepositions can be followed either by the accusative or by the dative case. The rule is:

Use the accusative to show **motion towards** a place.
Use the dative if there is **no motion towards** a place.

The most common prepositions which sometimes take accusative and sometimes dative are:

auf=on	Er setzt sich auf das Sofa. (Motion.) Er sitzt auf dem Sofa. (No motion.)
in=in	Ich fahre in das Dorf. (Motion.) Ich wohne in einem Dorf. (No motion.)
neben=next to	Ich stelle diese Vase neben die andere. (Motion.) Sein Haus ist neben dem Park. (No motion.)
über=over	Du gehst über die Brücke. (Motion.) Das Fenster ist über dem Bett. (No motion.)
unter=under	Die Katze ging unter den Tisch. (Motion.) Sie sitzt unter dem Tisch. (No motion.)
vor=in front of	Er lief vor das Haus. (Motion.) Treffen wir uns vor dem Kino. (No motion.)

In dem is often shortened to **im** and **in das** is often shortened to **ins**.
Er arbeitet **im** Garten. *He works in the garden.*
Wir gehen **ins** Kino. *We're going to the cinema.*

- Your dictionary and the vocabulary list in this Guide will help you to work out which case to use after prepositions if you are not sure.
- There are some important phrases using prepositions which you should know:

Ich bleibe zu Hause.	<i>I'm staying at home.</i>
Ich fahre nach Schottland.	<i>I'm going to Scotland.</i>
Er fährt mit dem Bus.	<i>He's going on the bus.</i>
Ich komme zu Fuß.	<i>I come on foot.</i>
Ich wohne auf dem Lande.	<i>I live in the country.</i>
Wie sagt man das auf Deutsch?	<i>How do you say that in German?</i>
Zu Weihnachten	<i>At Christmas</i>
Zwei Briefmarken zu einem Euro.	<i>Two one euro stamps.</i>
Ich gehe ins Bett.	<i>I'm going to bed.</i>
Wir fahren ins Ausland.	<i>We're going abroad.</i>
Vor zwei Jahren.	<i>Two years ago.</i>

Pronouns

Sometimes we don't want to repeat a noun we've already mentioned, so we use a **pronoun** instead. These are words like 'he', 'they' and 'it'.

I/Me

- 'I' is always **ich**, with a small i unless it is the first word in a sentence.

Ich bin sechzehn Jahre alt.	<i>I am 16 years old.</i>
Dann gehe ich schwimmen.	<i>Then I'm going swimming.</i>
- 'Me', when it is the object (accusative) is **mich**:

Er hat mich gesehen.	<i>He saw me.</i>
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'Me' in the dative is **mir**. It often means "to me".

Gib es mir!	<i>Give it to me.</i>
Kommst du mit mir?	<i>Are you coming with me?</i>

You (Singular, familiar)

- The same pattern is repeated for **du**, **dich** and **dir**.

Subject:

Was machst du?	<i>What are you doing?</i>
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Object:

Ich habe dich gesehen.	<i>I saw you.</i>
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Dative:

Ich schicke dir eine Karte.	<i>I'll send you a card. (Literally: I'll send to you a card.)</i>
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Du, dich, and dir is the form of 'you' to use when talking to a friend.

He/him

- There is a similar pattern for **er, ihn** and **ihm**.

Subject:

Was macht er? *What is he doing?*

Object:

Ich frage ihn. *I'll ask him.*

Dative:

Ich schicke ihm eine Karte. *I'll send him a card.*

She/her

- There is no difference between the subject and object.

Subject:

Was macht sie? *What is she doing?*

Object:

Ich frage sie. *I'll ask her.*

Dative:

Ich schicke ihr eine Karte. *I'll send her a card.*

It

- There is no difference between the subject and the object, but the dative does change.

Subject:

Was macht es? *What is it doing?*

Object:

Ich sehe es. *I see it.*

Dative:

Ich gebe ihm einen Keks. *I'll give it a biscuit.*

Remember: The word for 'it' depends on the gender of the noun to which it refers. If the noun is masculine, the word for 'it' will be **er**. If the noun is feminine, the word for 'it' will be **sie**.

Er ist teuer. *It's expensive. (Talking about **der** Wagen.)*

Ich habe sie verloren. *I've lost it. (Talking about **die** Tasche.)*

We/us

- 'We' is always **wir**. There is no difference between the object and the dative (uns).

Subject:

Was sollen wir machen? *What should we do?*

Object:

Er möchte uns treffen. *He'd like to meet us.*

Dative:

Er möchte mit uns fahren. *He'd like to travel with us.*

You (Polite, singular and plural)

- There is no difference between the subject and the object, but the dative does change.

Subject:

Was machen Sie? *What are you doing?*

Object:

Er möchte Sie treffen. *He'd like to meet you.*

Dative:

Er möchte mit Ihnen fahren. *He'd like to travel with you.*

- **Remember: Sie** and **Ihnen** begin with a capital letter at all times. These are the words for 'you' and 'your' when you are talking to an adult or in a formal situation, for example in a hotel, shop or bank.

You (Plural, familiar)

- The plural form of **du** is not **Sie**, but **ihr**. You need to be able to recognise this form.

Subject:

Was macht ihr? *What are you doing?*

Object:

Er möchte euch treffen. *He'd like to meet you.*

Dative:

Er möchte mit euch fahren. *He'd like to travel with you.*

They/them

- The same pattern is repeated as for **Sie** and **Ihnen**, but without a capital letter, unless they are the first word in a sentence.

Subject:

Was machen sie? *What are they doing?*

Object:

Er möchte sie treffen. *He'd like to meet them.*

Dative:

Er möchte mit ihnen fahren. *He'd like to travel with them.*

- There are certain key phrases you will need to use and understand which contain these pronouns:

Können Sie mir helfen? *Can you help me?*

Es gefällt mir. *I like it. (Literally: It pleases me.)*

Es tut mir Leid. *I'm sorry. (Literally: It pains me.)*

Mir ist heiß/kalt. *I'm hot/cold. (Literally: to me it's hot/cold.)*

Mir ist schlecht. *I feel ill.*

Das ist mir zu klein. *That's too small for me.*

Possessives

- To show who owns what, there are words like 'my', 'your', 'his' etc. In German these have the same endings as **ein**. They have to change when the case changes, in the same way as **ein** would change.

Eg:

Mein Bruder wohnt bei meiner Mutter.	<i>My brother lives with my mother.</i>
Deine Bücher sind in deiner Tasche.	<i>Your books are in your bag.</i>
Sein Auto ist vor seinem Haus.	<i>His car is in front of his house.</i>
Ist ihr Geld in ihrer Tasche?	<i>Is her money in her bag?</i>
Unser Hund ist in unserem Auto.	<i>Our dog is in our car.</i>
Ist Ihr Haus weit von Ihrer Schule?	<i>Is your house far from your school?</i>
Hier sind ihre Getränke und ihr Essen.	<i>Here are their drinks and their food.</i>

Remember: The familiar plural form of 'your' is **euer**. Note how the spelling changes when it takes an ending.

Ist das euer Haus?	<i>Is that your house?</i>
Ist das eure Mutter?	<i>Is that your mother?</i>

- You can also show who owns what by adding an –s to names, just as in English but without the apostrophe:
Das ist Margits Bruder. *That's Margit's brother.*
Wo ist Pauls Kuli? *Where is Paul's pen?*

Relative pronouns

- These are words like 'who', 'which' or 'that'. They refer to a noun you have already mentioned. Because nouns in German are masculine, feminine or neuter, the relative pronoun has to agree with it. The verb also goes to the end of the clause (see section on Word Order).
Ich habe einen Bruder, *I have a brother, who is eighteen.*
der achtzehn Jahre alt ist.
Ich habe eine Schwester, *I have a sister, who is nine.*
die neun Jahre alt ist.
Ich habe ein Kaninchen, *I have a rabbit, which is called Snowy.*
das Snowy heißt.
- In English you can often leave these words out, but in German you can't.
Ich habe einen Bruder, *I have a brother called Michael.*
der Michael heißt.
Ich habe eine Schwester, *I have a sister called Susie.*
die Susie heißt.
- The relative pronoun does not necessarily have to be the subject of the relative clause. If it is the object, it has to be in the accusative case. It could also be in the dative case.
Das ist der Mann, den ich gesehen habe. *This is the man, whom I saw.*
Das ist der Junge, mit dem ich ins Kino gegangen bin. *This is the boy, with whom I went to the cinema.*

- Sometimes *was* can be used as a relative pronoun. It also means that the verb goes to the end of the clause. It means 'which' and always refers back to an action, rather than a noun.

Ich konnte jeden Tag im Meer schwimmen, *was* sehr gut war.

I could swim in the sea every day, which was very good.

Wir haben jeden Abend im Restaurant gegessen, *was* sehr teuer war.

We ate at a restaurant every evening, which was very expensive.

Section 3: Talking about what happens

Verbs

- When you look up a verb (doing word) in a dictionary, you will find what is called the *infinitive* form. In German these forms always end in *-en* or *-n*.
Eg: fahren – *to travel, to go*, angeln – *to fish*.
- To use a verb you have looked up, you will have to change the endings, depending on who or what is doing the action. The person or thing doing the action is called the *subject*.

The Present – talking about what's happening now.

- Here are the endings for the present tense.

ich – e:	Ich gehe in die Stadt	<i>I'm going into town.</i>
du – st:	Komm st du mit?	<i>Are you coming with me?</i>
er – t:	Er bleibt hier.	<i>He's staying here.</i>
sie – t:	Sie wohnt ganz in der Nähe.	<i>She lives very near by.</i>
es – t:	Es liegt neben der Kirche.	<i>It's next to the church.</i>
man – t:	Man trinkt viel Bier in Deutschland.	<i>People drink a lot of beer in Germany.</i>
wir – en:	Wir fahren mit dem Rad.	<i>We're going by bike.</i>
ihr – t:	Kommt ihr mit?	<i>Are you coming with us?</i>
Sie – en:	Bleib en Sie auch zu Hause?	<i>Are you staying at home as well?</i>
sie – en:	Sie machen nicht viel.	<i>They don't do a lot.</i>
- When you answer a question about yourself, you must make sure that you use the correct verb ending, not just repeat the ending used in the question:

Wo wohnst du?	<i>Where do you live?</i>
Ich wohne in einem Dorf.	<i>I live in a village.</i>
Was machst du abends?	<i>What do you do in the evenings?</i>
Ich mache meine Hausaufgaben.	<i>I do my homework.</i>
- When you answer a question about another person, you probably won't need to change the verb ending.

Wo wohnt er?	<i>Where does he live?</i>
Er wohnt in einem Dorf.	<i>He lives in a village.</i>
Was machen sie abends?	<i>What do they do in the evenings?</i>
Sie machen ihre Hausaufgaben.	<i>They do their homework.</i>

- You use the same verb endings after nouns too:

Same ending as for **er** or **sie**:

Mein Vater **kocht** gern.

My father likes cooking.

Meine Mutter **arbeitet** in einer Bank.

My mother works in a bank.

Paul **schwimmt** gern.

Paul likes swimming.

Same ending as for **wir**:

Mein Bruder und ich **treiben**
gern Sport.

My brother and I like sport.

Same ending as for **sie** (pl.):

Sarah und Kate **wohnen** in der
Nähe von mir.

Sarah and Kate live near me.

Meine Eltern **arbeiten** in der
Stadtmitte.

My parents work in the town centre.

- The verb **sein** is irregular and does not follow the usual rules. You need to know it very well, because it is one of the most common verbs in German.

Ich **bin** sechzehn Jahre alt.

I am 16 years old.

Wie alt **bist** du?

How old are you?

Er **ist** älter als ich.

He is older than I am.

Sie **ist** jünger als du.

She is younger than you.

Wir **sind** in der zehnten Klasse.

We are in Year 10.

Ihr **seid** gut in Deutsch.

You are good at German.

Sind Sie Frau Schmidt?

Are you Mrs Schmidt?

Sie **sind** kaputt.

They are broken.

- Remember:** You don't need to translate the verb to be, when translating the English continuous present tense. This is shown by the verb ending in German. **Er bleibt zu Hause** can therefore mean either "He stays at home" or "He is staying at home". **Ich lerne Deutsch** can mean "I learn German" or "I am learning German".
- Some verbs change slightly in the **du** and **er/sie/es** forms. These are called "strong verbs". Your dictionary will have a full list of these but here are some very common ones.

essen

Er isst kein Fleisch.

He doesn't eat meat.

fahren

Sie fährt mit dem Bus.

She travels by bus.

haben

Es hat eine gelbe Tür.

It has a yellow door.

lesen

Er liest gern.

He likes reading.

nehmen

Du nimmst die erste Straße
links.

*You take the first street on
the left.*

sehen

Sie sieht fern.

She is watching television.

The Future – talking about what will happen.

- The Future Tense describes what will happen or what someone will do at some point in the future.
- To form it you use the verb **werden** just like you would use a modal verb (see p.126). The infinitive of the verb you want to put into the future is sent to the end of the clause.
- Here is the verb **werden** in full:

Ich werde in die Stadt gehen.	<i>I will go into town.</i>
Du wirst viel lernen.	<i>You will learn a lot.</i>
Er wird später kommen.	<i>He will come later.</i>
Sie wird morgen da sein.	<i>She will be there tomorrow.</i>
Es wird später regnen.	<i>It will rain later.</i>
Wir werden früh ankommen.	<i>We will arrive early.</i>
Werdet ihr auf uns warten?	<i>Will you wait for us?</i>
Sie werden zu Hause bleiben.	<i>You will stay at home.</i>
Sie werden nichts machen.	<i>They will not do anything.</i>
- You can often avoid using the future tense by just using the present tense with a suitable time word or phrase, such as ‘tomorrow’, or ‘next week’.

Morgen fahren wir nach Deutschland.	<i>Tomorrow we're going to Germany.</i>
Ich gehe später in die Stadt.	<i>I'm going into town later.</i>

The conditional – talking about what would happen.

- To talk about what would happen (if something else happened), you need to use the conditional tense. This is formed in exactly the same way as the future tense, except that you use these forms of **werden**:

Ich würde in die Stadt gehen.	<i>I would go into town.</i>
Du würdest viel lernen.	<i>You would learn a lot.</i>
Er würde später kommen.	<i>He would come later.</i>
Sie würde morgen da sein.	<i>She would be there tomorrow.</i>
Es würde später regnen.	<i>It would rain later.</i>
Wir würden früh ankommen.	<i>We would arrive early.</i>
Würdet ihr auf uns warten?	<i>Would you wait for us?</i>
Sie würden zu Hause bleiben.	<i>You would stay at home.</i>
Sie würden nichts machen.	<i>They would not do anything.</i>

The Past – talking about what has happened.

- There are two past tenses in German. We'll look at the perfect tense first as it's the most common.
- The perfect tense describes what has happened or what someone has done. It is made up of two parts, as in English:
The present tense of **haben** or **sein** + the **past participle** of the main verb.
Ich **habe** im Park Tennis **gespielt**. *I have played tennis in the park.*
- In English the verb to *have* can be left out (eg. I played tennis) but you can't miss it out in German.

- Most regular (or “weak”) verbs have a past participle beginning with **ge-** and ending with **-t**. The past participle always goes to the end of the clause.
Eg. Ich habe ein neues Rad gekauft. *I have bought a new bike.*
- Some common verbs (called “strong verbs” in German) have irregular past participles. Your dictionary or your German text book probably has a full list. Their past participles start with **ge-** and end in **-en**. There is also sometimes a vowel change.
Wir haben ein bisschen gelesen. *We read a little.*
Er hat sein Geld verloren. *He lost his money.*
- Verbs whose infinitives end in **-ieren** do not have a **ge-** on their past participles and they are always weak. The same is true of verbs which start with **er-**, **ver-** and **be-**, but which can be either strong or weak.
Ich habe ein Zimmer reserviert. *I have reserved a room.*
Wir haben eine Woche in
Frankreich verbracht. *We spent a week in France.*
Ich habe Berlin besucht. *I visited Berlin.*
Der Film hat um 20 Uhr begonnen. *The film started at 8.00 p.m.*
- In English you never form the past tense with the verb ‘to be’, but in German some verbs do form the past tense with **sein**. They nearly all describe movements, though not all do. Most of these verbs are strong and therefore their past participles are often irregular.
Ich bin ins Bett gegangen. *I went to bed.*
Er ist nach Spanien geflogen. *He flew to Spain.*
Mein Vater ist zu Hause geblieben. *My father stayed at home.*
- Your dictionary will tell you which verbs take **haben** and which take **sein**. Some of the most common verbs taking **sein** are:

gehen	to go	Ich bin zu Fuß gegangen.
fahren	to go, to travel	Sind Sie mit dem Zug gefahren?
kommen	to come	Ich bin um zehn Uhr gekommen.
bleiben	to stay	Er ist zwei Tage geblieben.
passieren	to happen	Was ist passiert?
- **Note:** To say how long you have been doing something, you actually use the present tense in German - if you are still doing it, that is.
Ich lerne seit zwei Jahren Deutsch. *I have been learning German for two years.*
- **The simple past** (often called the ‘imperfect tense’) is used largely in the same way as the perfect tense, to describe what happened in the past. It is less common in spoken German, but very common in the written language.
- The two most common simple past forms you will need are:

haben – ich hatte kein Geld	<i>I had no money.</i>
sein – ich war in der Stadt	<i>I was in town.</i>

- To form the simple past of weak verbs, you remove the –en ending from the infinitive and add the following endings:

ich machte	wir machten
du machtest	ihr machtet
er machte	Sie machten
sie machte	sie machten
es machte	sie machten

- This tense is always used for modal verbs in the past, even when other verbs are in the perfect tense. Here are the simple past forms of all six modal verbs (see p.126 for more about modal verbs):

können – konnte	wollen - wollte
müssen – musste	dürfen - durfte
sollen – sollte	mögen – mochte

Note: The simple past of **mögen** is **mochte**, which means ‘liked’. The very common form **möchte** means ‘would like’ and is pronounced differently because of the Umlaut on the o. You must make sure you pronounce **möchte** correctly.

- You need to learn the simple past forms of strong verbs separately, because they change quite a lot from the infinitive, just like ‘drink’ becomes ‘drank’ in English. Your dictionary will have a full list, but the endings you need to add to the verbs are as follows:

ich fuhr	wir fuhren
du fuhrst	ihr fuhr
er fuhr	Sie fuhren
sie fuhr	sie fuhren
es fuhr	sie fuhren

The pluperfect – saying what had already happened when something else happened.

- The pluperfect tense** takes the action a step further back into the past than the perfect or simple past tenses. It is formed in exactly the same way as the perfect tense, except that you use the simple past form of **haben** or **sein**, rather than the present tense form. The pluperfect is often used in sentences which also contain another clause in the perfect or simple past tense. Look at these examples:

Er **hat** mich ins Kino **eingeladen**, aber ich **hatte** den Film schon **gesehen**.

He invited me to the cinema, but I had already seen the film.

Ich **war** pünktlich um neun Uhr da, aber er **war** schon **abgefahren**.

I was there punctually at nine o'clock, but he had already left.

The imperative – telling other people what to do.

- If you would say **Sie** to the person you're giving the instruction to, just turn the Sie form of the verb around. You use this form when giving directions to strangers in the street, for example.
Nehmen Sie die erste Straße rechts! *Take the first street on the right.*
- If you would say **du** to the person, you just take off the –st ending from the verb and leave out the du altogether. Teachers use this form when telling one pupil what to do.
Hör gut zu! *Listen carefully.*
- If you would say **ihr** to a group of people, just use the ihr form of the verb without ihr. German teachers use this form to talk to their classes.
Schreibt zehn Sätze, bitte. *Write ten sentences please.*

Separable and inseparable verbs.

- Quite a lot of German verbs start with a prefix. Sometimes this is separable, and sometimes it is inseparable.
- If it is a separable prefix, this means that it goes to the end of the clause, for example **abfahren**:
Der Zug fährt um 14 Uhr **ab**. *The train leaves at 14.00.*
- In the past participle, the prefix goes before the **ge-**.
Der Zug ist schon **ab**gefahren. *The train has already left.*
- If the prefix is inseparable, the verb is treated like all other verbs, for example **besuchen**:
Ich **besuche** meine Großmutter. *I visit my grandmother.*
- Inseparable verbs do not have a **ge** in their past participles.
Ich habe meine Großmutter besucht. *I visited my grandmother.*
- In all other ways, separable and inseparable verbs are just like other verbs – they can be strong or weak and they can take **haben** or **sein** in the perfect tense.

Reflexive Verbs.

- A reflexive verb adds an extra word (meaning myself, yourself, etc) after the verb. Here are four common examples:
Ich ziehe **mich** an. *I get dressed*
Mein Bruder duscht **sich**. *My brother is having a shower.*
Wir treffen **uns** vor dem Kino. *We'll meet in front of the cinema.*
Sie waschen **sich**. *They're having a wash. (Literally: They wash themselves.)*
- In all other ways, reflexive verbs are treated in the same way as ordinary verbs. They can be strong or weak but they all take **haben** in the perfect tense.
Ich **habe** mich angezogen. *I got dressed.*
Mein Bruder **hat** sich geduscht. *My brother had a shower.*

Modal Verbs

- There are six very common verbs called modal verbs. They are slightly irregular and they are always used in conjunction with another verb. Here are all six verbs in the present tense:

können	müssen	sollen	wollen	mögen	dürfen
<i>To be able to (can)</i>	<i>To have to (must)</i>	<i>To be supposed to (should)</i>	<i>To want to</i>	<i>To like</i>	<i>To be allowed to (may)</i>
ich kann	ich muss	ich soll	ich will	ich mag	ich darf
du kannst	du musst	du sollst	du willst	du magst	du darfst
er/sie/es kann	er/sie/es muss	er/sie/es soll	er/sie/es will	er/sie/es mag	er/sie/es darf
wir können	wir müssen	wir sollen	wir wollen	wir mögen	wir dürfen
ihr könnt	ihr müsst	ihr sollt	ihr wollt	ihr mögt	ihr dürft
Sie/sie können	Sie/sie müssen	Sie/sie sollen	Sie/sie wollen	Sie/sie mögen	Sie/sie dürfen

- The other verb in the clause with the modal verb goes to the end and is always in the infinitive form.

Was sollen wir morgen Nachmittag machen?

What should we do tomorrow afternoon?

Sie können viel helfen.

You can help a lot.

Ich muss zur Schule gehen.

I have to go to school.

Willst du morgen Abend ins Kino gehen?

Do you want to go to the cinema tomorrow evening?

Section 4: Word Order

Basic word order

- The most basic rule of word order in German is that **the verb must be the second idea in a clause**. A clause is a part of a sentence that contains a verb. Longer sentences often consist of two or even more clauses.

Mein Vater **wohnt** in London.

My father lives in London.

(Subject) (verb)

- If the subject does not start the sentence or clause, the verb must still be the second *idea* – this is not always the same as the second *word*, although it often is.

Am Wochenende arbeite ich.

At the weekend I work.

(First idea) (Verb) (Subject)

- The first idea is very often an expression of time, as in the previous example.

Conjunctions

- Clauses can be joined together to form longer sentences by using **conjunctions**, or joining words. If you use these four very common conjunctions, the word order after them does not change at all:
und = and **aber** = but **oder** = or **denn** = because, for
sondern = but (after a negative construction)
Ich spiele Golf, aber John geht nach Hause.
I'm playing golf but John is going home.
Das war gut, denn ich hatte keine Zeit.
That was good, because I had no time.
- If the clause starts with any of the following very common conjunctions, the verb goes to the end:
wenn = if, when, whenever
dass = that
weil = because
als = when
bevor = before

Ich war in der Stadt, als ich Helen sah.
I was in town when I saw Helen.
Wir gehen zum Strand, wenn es schön ist.
We'll go to the beach if it is fine.
Ich studiere Mathe, weil es interessant ist.
I'm studying maths because it's interesting.
- If there is more than one verb in the clause, the main one goes right to the very end.
Ich glaube, dass ich Helen gesehen **habe**.
I think I saw Helen.
Meine Eltern sagen, dass ich mitfahren **darf**.
My parents say I can go with you.
- If you start a sentence with one of these conjunctions, then the verb in the second clause must always be the first word in that clause. This means that in the middle of sentences like this you have the pattern "verb comma verb".
Als ich bezahlen **wollte**, **war** mein Geldbeutel nicht mehr da.
When I wanted to pay, my purse was no longer there.
Weil meine Eltern geschieden **sind**, **sehe** ich meinen Vater nur selten.
Because my parents are divorced, I only rarely see my father.

Relative Clauses

- When you use a relative pronoun (see section on pronouns), the verb goes to the end of the relative clause.
Ich habe einen Hund, der Max **heißt**.
I have a dog, who is called Max.
Ich habe in einem Hotel gewohnt, das 'Hotel Marisol' **hieß**.
I stayed in a hotel, which was called the Hotel Marisol.

Time – manner – place

- When these three elements (or any two of them) are present in a clause, they must be in this order. In other words, the order must be when – how – where.
Ich fahre um acht Uhr mit dem Bus zur Schule.

(Time)	(Manner)	(Place)
When?	How?	Where?

Section 5: Describing people, places, things and ideas

Adjectives

- An adjective is a describing word, like 'big', 'red', 'happy', or 'awful'.
- If the adjective comes **after** the thing it describes, it has no special ending.
(Masculine) Mein Garten ist groß. *My garden is big.*
(Feminine) Meine Küche ist groß. *My kitchen is big.*
(Neuter) Mein Haus ist groß. *My house is big.*
- If the adjective comes **before** the thing it describes, it has an ending which changes, depending on the gender and case of the thing it is describing.
(Masculine) Ein großer Garten *a big garden*
(Feminine) Eine große Küche *a big kitchen*
(Neuter) Ein großes Haus *a big house*
- In these examples, the adjective 'groß' shows the gender of the noun and the endings remind us of **der**, **die** and **das**.
- After **der**, **die** and **das** the adjective always ends in **-e** because the gender of the noun is clear from the article.
Der neue Wagen sieht gut aus. *The new car looks good.*
Ich sehe das neue Buch nicht. *I can't see the new book.*
- The masculine form ends in **-en** when the noun is the object of the sentence, to match the word **den** or **einen**.
Ich habe einen großen Garten. *I have a big garden.*
Kann ich den schönen Pulli
anprobieren? *Can I try on the lovely pullover?*
- The usual ending for plural adjectives is just **-e**, whatever the gender of the noun it is describing, to match the word **die**.
Es gibt viele alte Häuser. *There are lots of old houses.*
- If the word **die** is included, the adjective ending is **-en** in the plural.
Die alten Häuser sind schön. *The old houses are beautiful.*
- Adjectives in the dative and genitive cases nearly always take the ending **-en**. There are some cases where they have other endings but you do not need to know these for GCSE.
Wir wohnen in einem kleinen Dorf. *We live in a small village.*
Das Dorf liegt am Ufer eines
breiten Flusses. *The village is situated on the bank of
a wide river.*

Making Comparisons

Comparatives

- To compare two things, you take the adjective that you wish to use, for example **schwer** (hard), and add **-er** to make **schwerer** (harder).
Kunst ist leichter als Mathe. *Art is easier than maths.*
- This is the only way to make comparatives in German and the rule applies to all adjectives, however long they are.
Deutsch ist interessanter als Chemie. German is more interesting than chemistry.
- Short adjectives like **groß** or **alt** add an umlaut on the vowels **a**, **o** and **u**.
Er ist größer als ich. *He is bigger than me.*
Sie ist älter als du. *She is older than you.*
- There are some exceptions to this rule:
gut besser
hoch höher
viel mehr

Superlatives

- You use a superlative form to say that something is the best (or worst) it could be – for example the slowest, fastest or most expensive. To form them add **-st** or **-est** to the adjective and then the usual adjective ending.
Das ist mein schön**stes** Kleid. *That is my prettiest dress.*
Er hat das schnell**ste** Auto. *He has the fastest car.*

etwas, nichts, viel, wenig

- When these words are followed by an adjective, it always has the ending **-es**. The adjective always starts with a capital letter.
etwas Neues *something new*
nichts Besonderes *nothing special*

alles

- When this word is followed by an adjective the ending is always **-e** and the adjective always starts with a capital letter.
alles Gute *all the best*

This/these

- The German word for 'this' or 'these' is **dies**, with the same endings as the word for 'the'.
the presents = **die** Geschenke these presents = **diese** Geschenke
in the letter = in **dem** Brief in this letter = in **diesem** Brief

Adverbs

- Adverbs add extra information to the verb. They tell you how something is done. In English they are usually formed by adding **-ly** to the adjective. Slow becomes slowly, quick becomes quickly and so on. In German the adverb is exactly the same as the adjective. Therefore **langsam** can mean both slow and slowly, **schnell** can mean quick and quickly.
- Adverbs are normally placed after the verb they describe.

Du läufst schnell.

You run quickly.

- **Gern** is a very common adverb which shows that someone likes doing something. It has to be used with a verb.
Hast du dein Haus gern? *Do you like your house?*
Ich sehe gern fern. *I like watching television.*
- The word **lieber** works in exactly the same way and means that the person prefers doing something to something else.
Ich gehe lieber ins Kino. *I prefer going to the cinema.*

Section 6: Other Topics

Questions

- The simplest way to ask a question in German is to place the verb before the person or thing doing the action of the verb.
Sie wohnen in Bonn (statement) becomes **Wohnen Sie in Bonn?** (question)
You live in Bonn. *Do you live in Bonn?*
- There are also several question words which you need to learn. They all start with W in German, and you always use the question form above after you have used one of them.

Wo wohnst du?

Where do you live?

Was lernst du?

What are you learning?

Warum machst du das?

Why are you doing that?

Wer kauft ein?

Who does the shopping?

Wann gehst du aus?

When do you go out?

Wie macht man das?

How do you do that?

Wie viele CDs hast du?

How many CDs do you have?

Negatives

- To make a verb negative the word to use is **nicht**.
Ich habe die Arbeit nicht gemacht. *I did not do the work.*
Ich habe es nicht gekauft. *I did not buy it.*
- The word for nothing is **nichts**.
Ich habe nichts gemacht. *I have done nothing.*
Ich habe nichts gekauft. *I have bought nothing/I haven't bought anything.*
- Other negative words are **nie** (never), **nicht mehr** (no more, no longer) and **niemand** (nobody).
Ich rauche nie. *I never smoke.*
Mein Vater raucht nicht mehr. *My father doesn't smoke any more.*
Niemand in meiner Familie raucht. *Nobody in my family smokes.*
- Don't forget that you don't usually say "nicht ein" – instead you say **kein**.
Ich habe keine Geschwister. *I don't have any brothers or sisters.*
Das ist kein Problem. *That's not a problem.*

Time, dates and seasons

- The word **Uhr** means clock, or o'clock. To say what time it is, you therefore put the figure for the hour before the word **Uhr**.
Es ist neun Uhr. *It is nine o'clock*
- To say at a certain time you use the word **um**.
um neun Uhr. *at nine o'clock.*
- Remember that you don't say half **past** the hour in German, but half way **to** the next hour.
Es ist halb zehn. *It is half past nine.*

- The 24 hour clock is much more common in German speaking countries than it is in the UK. It is used to give the times of public transport (as here), but also on television to say when programmes begin. People also use it when making arrangements to avoid any possible confusion.
Es gibt einen Zug um vierzehn Uhr dreißig.
There's a train at fourteen thirty.
Die Tagesschau beginnt um neunzehn Uhr.
The News begins at 7 o'clock.
Treffen wir uns um zwanzig Uhr vor dem Kino.
Let's meet at 8 o'clock outside the cinema.

- Remember that **Uhr** only means 'clock' or 'o'clock'. It does not mean 'hour', which is **Stunde**.
Die Reise dauert eine Stunde. *The journey lasts an hour.*
- To say on a certain day, you use **am**.
am Sonntag. *on Sunday.*
- To talk about something which happens regularly on a certain day, add an –s and give the day a small letter.
Es gibt samstags keine Schule. *There is no school on Saturdays.*
- To talk about a particular part of the day, just add it to the day of the week in question.
am Montagmorgen *on Monday morning*
am Dienstagnachmittag *on Tuesday afternoon*
am Mittwochabend *on Wednesday evening*

- To say in a certain month or season, you use **im**.
im Februar *in February*
im Winter *in winter*

- To say on a certain date, you use **am**.
Ich habe **am** zehnten Mai Geburtstag. *My birthday is on the tenth of May.*

- The date at the top of letters is always written **den** plus the date in figures followed by a full stop. You write the place you are writing from before the date:
Mainz, den 10. Mai *Mainz, the tenth of May.*

- Note how to give a period of time between two dates:
Ich möchte **vom** zweiten **bis zum** neunten Juni bleiben. *I would like to stay from the 2nd to the 9th of June.*



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Glass Dome of the Reichstag Building at night. Berlin, Germany
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